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# Jobless offered £20 weekly incentive to take low-paid work

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The latest phase of the Government's drive against growing long-term unemployment is launched today with the unemployed being offered a £20 "top up" to their wages if they take a job paying less than £80 a week.

The Job Start scheme is to be run in nine pilot areas for a six-month trial period, but it is known that Lord Young of Gifford, Secretary of State for Employment, is urging his officials to produce early monitoring results in the hope of winning funds for extending the scheme in the Budget.

Under a package of measures, of which Job Start is a component, those who have been out of work for more than 12 months will be called into Jobcentres in the nine areas and offered a "menu" of opportunities which includes a place on the Community Programme or a Manpower Services Commission training scheme, support to go into self-employment under the Enterprise Allowance Scheme or a place in one of the new self-help jobs.

The areas chosen for the pilots, which have a wide range of unemployment rates, are Bilingham (Cleveland), Dun-dee, Ealing (West London), Huddersfield, Crawley and Horsham, Plymouth, Port Talbot and Neath, Preston and Stoke-on-Trent. Ministers are pushing for quick action to cut the total of more than 1.3 million people who have been without a job for a year which shows no signs of reducing in the near future.

All the long-term unemployed in the areas are being invited into the Jobcentres for a two-hour counselling session to establish their needs and, as a first priority, see if they can be placed in a full-time job.

## Industry needs lesson in training, Sir Keith says

British companies are criticized by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, for failing to train their employees. The result is that they are losing business to the Japanese, Americans and the rest of Europe.

In a speech in which Sir Keith turned his attention from failure in education to the failings of industry, he said there was evidence that British industry's lack of competitiveness was linked to the failure of companies to train properly.

Instead, British companies were content with an under-

The Job Start scheme seeks to give people the financial incentive to return to the labour market. The £20 top-up, which lasts for six months, is taxable but will not be counted for employee or employer national insurance contributions. It will also be paid directly to the individual so that the employer and work colleagues will not be aware of the extra payment.

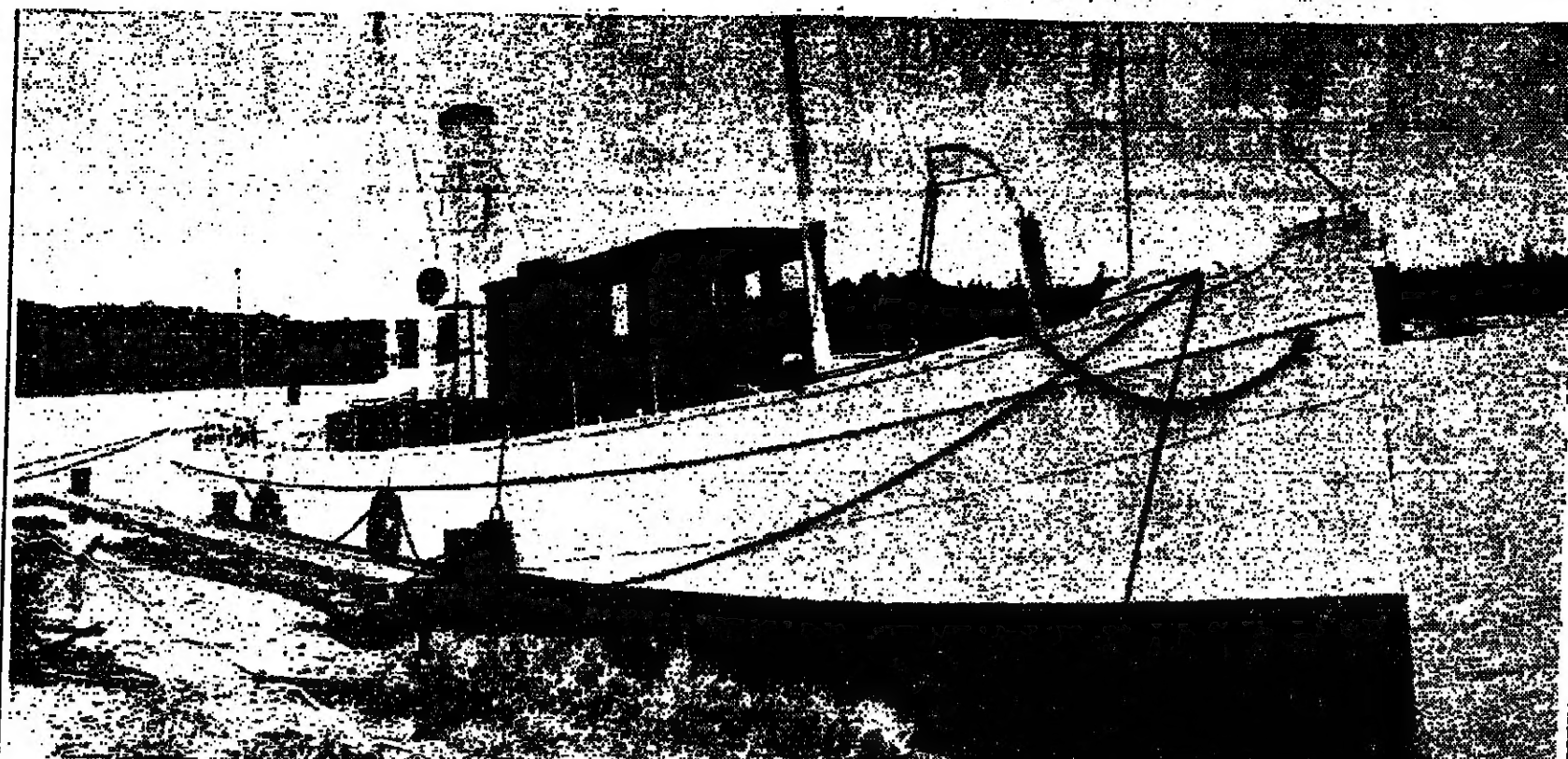
Mr Kenneth Clark, Paymaster General, said last night: "The problem of long-term unemployment is not confined to areas of high general unemployment. Wherever they live, the longer people are out of work, the longer it takes them to get back. People simply get out of touch."

"They need to be given renewed confidence to compete for the jobs that are becoming increasingly available. Now that the rise in unemployment has been halted the Government is determined to give priority to those groups, like the long-term unemployed, who will still have difficulty in finding jobs even as the economy expands."

In another experiment by the Department of Employment, pilot tests to collect information of ethnic minority unemployment statistics are to take place for two weeks from today in Stockton-on-Tees, Thornton Heath (south London) and Tooting (Liverpool).

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Employment, said that after the experiments there would be discussions with unions and the Commission for Racial Equality to see whether ethnic monitoring should be extended on a regular basis.

He said the information was needed for job agencies to be able to take account of the needs of ethnic minorities.



This sea-going steam yacht, believed to be the oldest vessel of her type in the world, may be leaving Britain unless a buyer can be found (Gregory Neale writes). The S.Y.

Carola was built in 1898 at Scott's shipyard at Bowling, on the Clyde. After 50 years as a family yacht, she was used during the Second World War, but then became semi-

derelict. She was bought and restored by an enthusiast in the 1970s, and is now berthed on the Beaulieu river at Bucklers Hard, Hampshire, but her owners say the

70ft, 40-ton vessel is too large for them. They want her to stay in Britain and will sell the vessel for half her valuation of about £275,000 (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Militant chosen to fight seat

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Pat Wall, aged 51, a supporter of the Trotskyist Militant Tendency, has been selected as Labour candidate for the Conservative-held marginal seat of Bradford North.

At a selection meeting in Bradford on Saturday night, he won 37 of the 65 votes cast. Dr Barry Seal, member of the European Parliament for West Yorkshire, and Mr Hilary Benn, son of Mr Tony Benn, were among the choices.

Suggestions that Mr Wall's selection will provoke a confrontation with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, are premature. Although Mr Kinnock has launched an investigation into Militant's control of Liverpool, the party's national executive has already endorsed Mr Dave Nellist, MP for Coventry South East, and Mr Terry Fields, MP for Liverpool Broadgreen, as candidates for the election, in spite of their known support for Militant.

Mr Geoffrey Lawler, the Conservative MP who took the seat from Labour with a majority of 1,602 votes, said: "Voters will find Pat Wall as unacceptable as they did at the last election."

## Accusation over honours

By Stephen Goodwin

The Prime Minister is likely to face renewed accusations of rewarding her party's industrial paymasters with knighthoods and peerages after publication today of a new book on the honours system.

In Mrs Thatcher's first six years as Prime Minister, 11 private sector industrialists were given peerages. All according to the author, Mr John Walker, directed companies supporting the Conservatives and which together boosted party funds by £1.9 million.

A further 64 were given knighthoods, of whom, it is said, 44 directed companies which gave in total £4.4 million to Conservative Party funds.

"Private sector industrialists have received knighthoods and peerages at a faster rate under Margaret Thatcher than under

any Prime Minister since Lloyd George, albeit in different circumstances," Mr Walker says. Honours-touting in the Lloyd George era led to the passing of the Honours (Prevention of Abuses) Act in 1925.

Mr Walker's book *The Queen Has Been Pleased* draws heavily on the statistics of the trade union-funded Labour Research Department where Mr Walker worked for five years.

The book will reinforce claims by Labour that while the Government is trying to choke off the flow of trade union funds to the Labour Party, there is no such restriction on donations to the Conservatives from big business, and that the beneficiaries may be rewarded with knighthoods.

The Conservative Party does not disclose the sources of its

income. There is, however, a requirement on companies to detail in their accounts donations of £250 or more.

Of the 10 companies that gave the Conservatives more than £200,000 between 1979 and 1984, nine of them, according to Mr Walker's book, had their boards of directors honoured. Together the nine companies gave £2 million.

They received six peerages and five knighthoods. Top of the list is the food and drinks company, Allied-Lyons, which is said to have given £424,025. In 1981 its then chairman and chief executive, the late Sir Keith Shewering, was knighted.

*The Queen Has Been Pleased* by John Walker (Secker & Warburg, £9.95). Diary, page 10. Letters, page 11.

## Warning on non-partisan Whitehall

By Our Labour Correspondent

Senior Civil Servants could be appointed for their political beliefs bringing to an end the tradition of non-partisan government officials, the union representing top Civil Servants says today.

The Association of First Division Civil Servants says that certain posts within government departments could be identified as "political", contracts for the most senior staff could be made more flexible or more political advisers could be appointed to shadow career administrators.

A booklet produced by the union says: "At present Civil Servants are employed for professional, administrative, and technical reasons. Their political beliefs are irrelevant. However, a future government, especially one with radical policies, may require officials to be more highly committed personally to the 'success' of the policy."

The booklet is written by young Civil Servants and is designed as a careers guide to the Civil Service. It is intended to give a candid guide of life as a government official.

It argues that changing the non-political stance of the Civil Service would make it less of a long-term career and would require easier mobility out of the service at lower levels when political views could be judged unacceptable by an administration.

The authors also raise the controversial question of Civil Servants' responsibilities and point out that with a written code of ethics, a Civil Servant is left as "prey to his own fears and vague 'professional' standards."

A move toward more open government is also suggested in the booklet which says that the Official Secrets Act is now being used to prosecute people who make embarrassing disclosures even if they have little to do with national security.

## Unionists may put up 'dummy' opponents

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Unionist leaders are considering nominating a "dummy" candidate with the name of Mr Peter Barry, the Irish Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in up to five constituencies where "loyalist" politicians may be opposed in this month's elections.

The nominees will change their name by dead poll to "Peter Barry" and appear as token candidates on ballot papers in a number of seats. Such is the dislike of Mr Barry in his role as joint chairman of the Anglo-Irish ministerial conference that Unionists may be forced to persuade English people to change names as it is thought few loyalists would be prepared to be named after the southern Irish politician.

Another name being canvassed for the "dummy" candidate is Margaret Thatcher although there is opposition to this tactic as it is feared it could rebound on Unionists and damage still further their cause in the mainland.

The need for a token candidate in several of the 15 constituencies where elections will take place on January 23 is because, without opponents, the returning officer would declare outgoing Unionist MPs as re-elected without any votes being cast. This would bar Unionists of the wide mandate they are seeking for their opposition to the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Unionist leaders are to reconsider the tactic of street protests against the Anglo-Irish agreement after mob violence at a weekend rally in which 26 policemen were injured and two RUC vehicles burnt.

Moderate Unionists are already alarmed at the appearance of masked youths and volunteers from the Ulster Defence Association and the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force at the rally.

Unionist leaders condemned the violence, in which three arrests were made when a mob stormed the gate leading to the building housing the secretariat. One policeman is still in hospital with serious facial injuries.

Meanwhile, Mr Barry yesterday described as "minimal" changes in the Emergency Provisions Act allowing for a return of trial by jury for certain offences including firearms, kidnapping, false imprisonment and malicious damage, where there is no parliamentary involvement, which are expected to be announced by the Government next week.

A third Roman Catholic, the first for 14 years, is to be appointed to the Northern Ireland High Court bench. Mr Michael Nicholson, QC, will bring the number of judges on the bench to 10.

Mr Barry yesterday called for an end to the "supergrass" system in Northern Ireland, and said his government wanted terrorists tried by three judges and not one in the non-jury Diplock courts.

The Times overseas selling prices: America \$10.00; Australia \$10.00; Canada \$10.00; France £10.00; Germany £10.00; Hong Kong \$10.00; India £10.00; Japan £10.00; New Zealand \$10.00; Norway £10.00; Singapore \$10.00; South Africa £10.00; Sweden £10.00; Switzerland £10.00; Taiwan \$10.00; Thailand £10.00; West Germany £10.00; Yugoslavia £10.00.

## European 'big guns' join forces

Continued from page 1

Dupage of Aerospaciale, and Dr Peter Fichtmüller, of the German MBB.

Mr Horne, in a letter, said last night he found it "astonishing" that so far the seven-member Westland board had refused all contact with the consortium preferring instead to try to thrash out comparable rescue terms with its favoured partners, Sikorsky-Flar (Our Business Correspondent writes).

Mr Horne said he hopes the board of Westland would meet members of his consortium before agreeing to recommend the new Sikorsky-Flar proposal to shareholders.

"They have sat on our offer for two and a half weeks and have not discussed it with us once. It is only right that there should be a meeting," he said.

The proposed meeting would include senior executives of all five members of the Anglo-European consortium, including the chairman and chief executives of GEC and British Aerospace. Mr James Prior, Sir Austin Pearce, Lord Weinstock and Sir Raymond Lygo.



## Countrywide birdwatch

Daniel Stevens, aged three, of Tavistock, Devon, was one of the younger participants yesterday in Birdwatch UK86, which its organizers, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Wildfowl Trust, described as the biggest such event to take place in Britain.

Daniel and his father, Phil,

are watching a kingfisher at the Radford Park and Hooe Lake site, Plymouth, one of 150 sites covered by an exercise "intended to show birds to people who haven't tried this fascinating hobby before". From the Channel Islands to Orkney, established reserves, town parks, lakes and walks were chosen.

Paris airshow by four Tory MPs in June, and another Conservative MP was sponsored by Abbey Panels plc for a two-day visit to the show.

Mr Shelton, one of those who visited Namibia, was also one of five MPs who went to Japan, but he appears to be the only one who was sponsored by a company, the Matsushita Electric Company. Mr Douglas Hogg, Conservative MP for Grantham, visited Capri last June as the guest of the Bank of Naples.

But one of the most unusual entries in the latest print-out of the Register, which is to be published again next month, is that of Mr John Gummer, the Minister of State for Agriculture.

It would appear that while he was chairman of the Conservative Party, he visited the United States in November 1984 "under the auspices of the Democratic Party to view the

## Police spending to rise by 8% in 1986-87

The Home Office has inordinately given the police a new year surprise instead of a rise in planned expenditure of 6 per cent in cash terms in 1986-87, they are to receive 8 per cent, or in real terms, a 5 per cent rise.

The 8 per cent figure was given mistakenly on November 1985 in reply to a parliamentary question by Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour spokesman on home affairs.

Planned spending on the police in 1985-86, as given in the Public Expenditure White Paper 1985 was £2,843 million. Planned expenditure on the police in 1986-87, to be published soon in the Public Expenditure White Paper 1986, will now be given as £3,060 million.

Extra money will go towards an increase in overall police manpower, from 164,600 at the end of September to more than 167,000 by March 1987. It is thought likely that uniformed police strength will go up by about 1,000.

Uniformed and civilian manpower has risen by 13,000 since May 1979. The police establishment in England and Wales is 122,400.

## Fighting chess wins day

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

James Plaskett, the young English grandmaster, showed his great combative ability to win a brilliant game against J. M. Bellon in the seventh round of the Hastings Premier Chess Tournament.

White J. Plaskett, Black J. M. Bellon

1 P-A4 P-C6 2 N-B3 P-B3 3 B-B2 P-C5 4 P-B3 P-B3 5 P-B3 P-B3 6 P-B3 P-B3 7 P-B3 P-B3 8 P-B3 P-B3 9 P-B3 P-B3 10 P-B3 P-B3 11 P-B3 P-B3 12 P-B3 P-B3 13 P-B3 P-B3 14 P-B3 P-B3 15 P-B3 P-B3 16 P-B3 P-B3 17 P-B3 P-B3 18 P-B3 P-B3 19 P-B3 P-B3 20 P-B3 P-B3 21 P-B3 P-B3 22 P-B3 P-B3 23 P-B3 P-B3 24 P-B3 P-B3 25 P-B3 P-B3 26 P-B3 P-B3 27 P-B3 P-B3 28 P-B3 P-B3 29 P-B3 P-B3 30 P-B3 P-B3 31 P-B3 P-B3 32 P-B3 P-B3

About 240 extra police officers are to be recruited by March 1987 to regional crime squad for work on drug trafficking offences.

Four crown courts, at Birmingham, Bristol, Maidstone and Southwark, today begin an experiment in applying time limits to criminal proceedings. Magistrates' courts in those areas have already started tests.

The experiment foreshadows the introduction of statutory limits for the whole of England and Wales in mid-1987, intended to speed up trials and reduce periods on remand.

Under the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 (although not under the initial experiments), the accused must be released on bail if a time limit for custody expires, and if an overall limit expires. Because of pressure on the courts, no bail time limits have been set for either Southwark or Maidstone, in Birmingham or Bristol, there will be a 182-day limit for those awaiting trial or bail, after which an arraignment, acquittal or formal extension will be required.

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## Record savings lift hopes of early cut in building society mortgage rates

By Our Business Staff

Building society depositors, who usually withdraw cash to pay for Christmas shopping, made a late rush to deposit money in the last week of 1985, helping to make December an unexpected record month for the societies.

Provisional figures from the building societies suggest they raised a net £1.5 billion. About £700 million of this came from floating bonds and certificates of deposit on the money markets. But savers contributed

£800 million, as much as the societies expect to raise in a normal month. Net receipts in November were £638 million.

If the trend continues, it will revive hopes of an early cut in mortgage rates, which until now had not been expected for several months. Winter is the low season for mortgages, so much of the new money will boost the societies' cash reserves.

Building Society managers

## Abbey National offers retirement to over-50s

The Abbey National, Britain's second biggest building society, has inaugurated an early retirement scheme for branch managers and other middle managers aged over 50.

Large numbers of management trainees were recruited in the late sixties and early seventies, the building society therefore has a "bulge" of junior and middle managers in their late thirties and early forties, and wants to promote more of them.

The move is seen in part as a preparation for the challenges that will be posed by the new powers to sell insurance unconnected with home purchase, and to offer more credit. Local

managers will bring in new business although new specialists will handle such matters as mortgage lending.

In the past two months, more than 100 managers approaching or already over 50 have been sent letters inviting them to discuss terms with a personnel counsellor if they want to retire before the normal age of 60. Those who opt for early retirement receive a cash sum and are likely to be able to receive pensions slightly early.

An Abbey spokesman said yesterday that a few middle managers in their mid-50s had already taken up the offer, but there was no question of the society attempting to get rid of the over-50s.

## Adultery low on divorce list

Only one woman in 10 believes adultery is a justifiable main reason for divorce, according to a magazine survey. Even those who think infidelity by either partner is sufficient grounds also believe that the marriage should be ended only if it has already broken down irretrievably.

The survey, in *Options* magazine, suggests that 43 per cent of its readers regard physical cruelty to children as the most justifiable reason for divorce. Physical cruelty to the spouse came second.

Sexual incompatibility and inability to have children were not given a significant rating;

alcoholism and money difficulties were also considered minor factors.

But 59 per cent of those surveyed believed it was a good thing that divorce had been made easier, and 46 per cent felt the women's movement and insistence on women's rights had been "hard" on marriage.

## Detective denies any part in exile's death

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

A British private detective working for the Seychelles government yesterday denied any part in the murder of a Seychelles political exile and questioned police raids on his offices.

Mr Ian Withers, a security consultant for the Seychelles government, said he had kept a watching brief on Gerard Hoarau, who was killed by machine-gun fire in a north London suburb last November, and other exiles for a long time, but there was "no serious surveillance".

At the time of the shooting Mr Withers was in the Seychelles where he has remained working. He said as soon as he heard of the shooting he offered his help to the British High Commissioner and the London police. His solicitor was told that the police did not want to interview Mr Withers.

But his offices in Hove,

Sussex, and Belfast were searched before Christmas. A secretary, aged 21, who was working for Mr Withers at Hove, was held under the Prevention of Terrorism Act for four days.

Mr Withers said: "As soon as I have completed my business here I intend, subject to my solicitor's advice, to go home. Hopefully he would meet me in London and if they want to interview me I hope we will be able to do it in a fairly civilized way, such as go along and see what they want."

Today Mr Withers's solicitor is to make a fresh approach to Scotland Yard to arrange an interview when the private detective returns to Britain.

Mr Withers said: "What we are afraid is they might grab me off the plane and lock me up under the Prevention of Terrorism Act."

## Fears for women on night work

Attacks on women at night could increase substantially if the Government goes ahead with plans affecting night work, the TUC claims.

The TUC wants to meet Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, to tell him of the serious physical danger women could face if the Government lifts legal limits on night work.

Mr Bottomley has already told the TUC that, as part of the overhaul of the Sex Discrimination Act, the Government intends to scrap part of the Factory Act which severely limits the kind of night work women can undertake.

This could lead to many employers forcing women to work at night and many more women having to travel to and from work alone at night, when there is more risk of physical attack, the TUC says.

## Avalanche warning to skiers

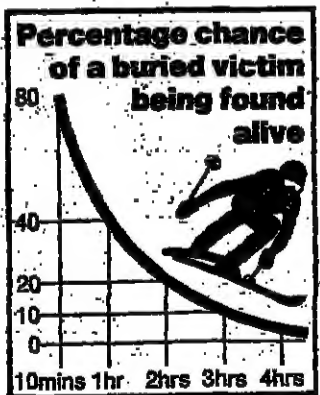
By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Mountain experts in Scotland and in Switzerland yesterday warned skiers that many more serious avalanches are likely in the next few days.

The deaths of two climbers in Glencoe yesterday brought the number of deaths in avalanches in Britain and the Alps to 15 in less than a week. Safety officers and rescue team leaders are worried that the ski season will bring more deaths from avalanches than in previous years because of a big increase in the number of people skiing off-piste in more dangerous conditions.

Avalanches are notoriously unpredictable and occur through changes in wind, temperature and snowfalls. At least 37 people were killed by them in the Alps last year, with 40 deaths in 1984 and 28 the year before.

The most common are slab avalanches. Slabs can be joined by winds blowing falling snow on to a leeward slope of older harder snow. Most of them in Europe occur on north- and east-facing slopes. They produce new surfaces which look



safe but are liable to fracture without warning across the entire width of such slopes.

Such massive slides may be triggered by rises in temperature, fresh snowfalls or the intrusion of skiers or climbers.

New snow on a hard base can cause an avalanche when its weight becomes too great for its grip on mountainsides. Cold, windless conditions produce powder-snow avalanches, which can reach speeds of 120mph and are most likely to cause death by asphyxiation.

Wet-snow avalanches are most likely to happen later in

winter and on south-facing slopes, because of sharp temperature rises towards midday.

"Avalanches are extremely difficult to predict. That is what makes them so dangerous," Mr Peter Cliff, leader of the Cairngorm Mountain Rescue Team said yesterday.

Mr Cliff, author of a book on mountain navigation and an Alpine guide, said it was almost impossible to be certain that any snow slope was safe.

He cited the avalanche death on New Year's Day of a climber in the Cairngorms who had safely descended the slope the previous day and had returned to look for a lost ice hammer.

"It is particularly worrying that more people are skiing off-piste than ever before and putting themselves more at risk," Mr Cliff said.

"For their own preservation, these people must develop a very serious interest in avalanches. Anyone skiing off-piste regularly must expect to be avalanched eventually."

Strong winds and snowfalls in Scotland in recent days have increased the avalanche risk, he said. In Davos, Switzerland, the Avalanche Institute issued a similar warning yesterday.

Two Swedish skiers were killed in Verbier, Switzerland, on Saturday after skiing into an area which was cordoned off because of the danger of snow slides. They triggered off an avalanche which engulfed them.

The officials in Davos said off-piste skiing in the areas of deep snow away from the main runs could cause new avalanches. Six other skiers in Switzerland have been killed in the past week, three have died in the Italian Alps, and one in France.

Snow reports, page 20



Rupert Bear, alias Martin Cohen, aged 14, of Edgware, the son of a London taxi driver, sharing a cracker with James Kindle, aged eight, of Charlton Park school, south London, at the annual Mad Hatter's Tea Party at Grosvenor House for underprivileged children, run by the London Taxidriver's Fund. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Work starts to restore part of Mary Rose

By Amanda Haigh

Restoration work on the wreck of the Mary Rose begins this month which will create "an outsize cutaway model of the Tudor ship".

In a three-year project about 800 timbers which were removed from the hull during the years of underwater excavation will be restored to their original positions.

Mr Arthur Rogers, spokesman for the Mary Rose Trust, said: "Visitors to our new galleries in the dry dock in

Portsmouth will be able to look over the shoulders of the archaeologists as construction work goes on."

The masts have not been recovered and only half the ship can be restored as much of the port side was lost during the four centuries she lay on the seabed. But the reconstruction work on the starboard side will result in what the trust's museum director, Mr Richard Harrison, describes as "an outsize cutaway model."

## MoD inquiry into break-in at submarine base

The Ministry of Defence has ordered a full inquiry into an incident in which three people dressed in Santa Claus outfits walked on to two submarines at a top security Navy base, early on Christmas Day.

The incident took place at Faslane, on the Clyde, which is to house Britain's Trident missile fleet. Two men and a woman were arrested.

The three arrested were charged under local by-laws and released, and are expected to appear at Dumfries Sheriff Court.

## Deadlock on choice of Channel fixed link

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

The British and French Governments have reached an impasse over attempts to agree a scheme for the proposed multi-billion pound fixed Channel link, with the British keen to find a road and rail solution but the French content with a rail-only link.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State, will meet his French equivalent, M Jean Auroux, in Paris tomorrow in an attempt to resolve the two countries' differences on the project.

The two governments still hope to reach a firm decision on which of the four fixed-link proposals to adopt by the time of Mrs Thatcher's promised visit to Lille on January 20.

The British Department of Transport has expressed a strong preference for the road and rail four-bore tunnel scheme proposed by Channel Expressway as the best compromise solution.

However, this scheme has run into considerable opposition in France because of the low level of French participation in both its proposed financing and construction. The French also believe that the scheme, which is the cheapest of the four options, has been underestimated at £2.1 billion.

The French government is believed to favour the £3.3 billion twin-bore rail scheme proposed by Channel Tunnel Group. This proposal was also favoured as the most practical of the four, both on economic and technical grounds, in a recent joint report by officials of both countries.

But this scheme falls short of British aspirations for a road as well as a rail link. Under the CTG scheme, cars would be transported through the tunnel in rail shuttles.

## Drive to encourage pupils into engineering

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Big industrial companies are being asked to invite schools and families to visit their plants and to be prepared to fund more students studying engineering at college and university as part of a concerted national campaign to change the public's view of manufacturing, and make it more popular.

According to the organizers of the campaign which is part of Industry Year 1986 to be launched next week, the public has a low opinion of manufacturing industry.

"This is the fundamental cause of our relative industrial decline and is something which alone sets us apart from our competitors. Engineering particularly suffers from this low esteem. What is vital now is to take concerted action to change attitudes and perceptions."

The campaign is the work of the combined energies of the Engineering Council, the professional engineering institutions, the Engineering Employers' Federation, the Engineering Industry Training Board and the Women's Engineering Society.

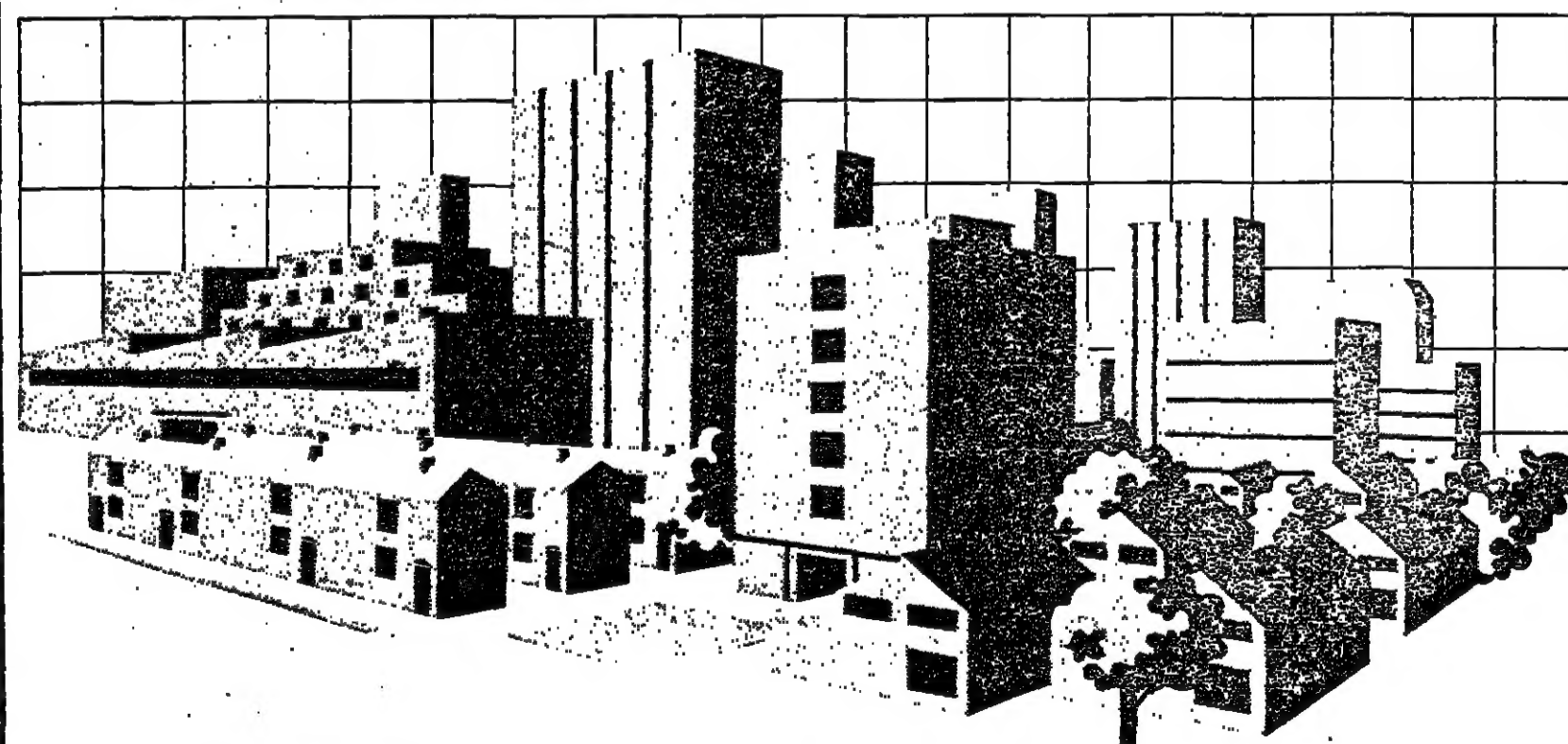
The campaign's working party tries to lift the public's awareness in a booklet published today. The pamphlet, *Take Action for Engineering*, outlines what should be done to change outdated attitudes.

## Bamber will

Mr Jeremy Bamber, aged 24, who is in Norwich prison awaiting trial for murder, has been left the bulk of the £229,790 estate of his adoptive mother, Mrs June Bamber of Whitehouse Farm, Tolleshurst D'Arcy, Essex, one of his alleged victims who was found dead at her home with her husband, daughter and twin grandsons last August.

Other wills, page 12

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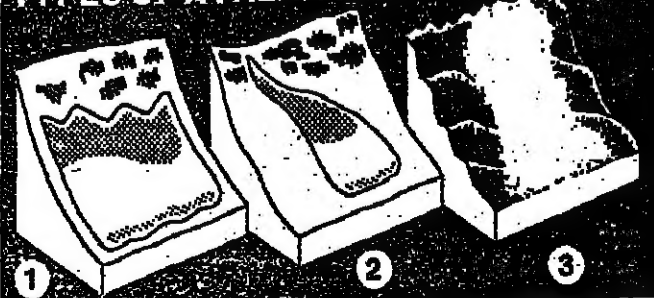
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### TYPES OF AVALANCHES



1 Slab avalanche: A traverse by a skier can fracture across a slope, releasing a block of snow. Temperature rises or new snow are other causes.

2 Loose snow avalanche: Starts from a single point, often beneath rocks, snow can be wet or dry and slides usually come after a thaw.

3 Powder snow avalanche: Comes after heavy falls of fine snow in still weather, on a hard base. The weight provokes slides and clouds of snow.







## More heads roll as Soviet leader intensifies purge of the old guard

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The purge of elderly Soviet officials and their replacement by a new breed of younger, more technologically minded men by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev has continued with the sacking of Mr Vladimir Promyslov, the long-standing Mayor of Moscow, who has been forced into retirement at the age of 77.

The Kremlin leadership has at the same time continued with its ruthless purge of the Soviet Union's four Central Asian republics, widely regarded as the most corrupt in the country. *Izvestia* yesterday reported that a large number of senior Communist Party officials had been sacked and severely reprimanded in the Republic of Kirgizia for allowing what the paper described as a drop in economic performance and moral standards.

*Izvestia* reported that the sacked officials had allowed a sharp drop in the region's agricultural production; had paid too little attention to the teaching of Russian in local schools; and had turned a blind eye to the considerable number of officials abusing their positions. It added that the dismissed men had also done nothing to eradicate "extremely prevalent and harmful vestiges of old, dark, religious prejudices."

The removal of the powerful Moscow mayor - disclosed by

Soviet television - came less than two weeks after Mr Gorbachev succeeded in securing the removal of Mr Viktor Grishin, aged 71, from his influential position as head of the Moscow City Communist Party.

Mr Grishin had been seen as one of three opponents of Mr Gorbachev's new style remain-



Mr Vladimir Promyslov, forced to retire.

ing inside the ruling 12 man Politburo. He is expected to lose his seat there later this year and his fall, together with Mr Promyslov, is likely soon to have far-reaching repercussions for entrenched officials further down the bureaucratic ladder. The sweeping new purges

inside the administration of the Soviet capital are seen by observers as further evidence that Mr Gorbachev is intent on ruthlessly removing dead wood right up until next month's Communist Party Congress. Like his party ally Mr Grishin, Mr Promyslov had come under increasing pressure from the Kremlin following bitter criticism of the city administration in the official Soviet Press.

The brief television announcement revealed that Mr Promyslov, who had held his post since the early 1960s had been replaced as chairman of the Moscow City Soviet (council) by Mr Valery Salokin, head of the city's "Zil" car factory. The ex-mayor was said to be going into "retirement".

Diplomats noted that the removal of the mayor had taken place at a special meeting attended by Mr Boris Yeltsin, aged 54, the engineer who took over as Moscow Communist Party chief from Mr Grishin and who is regarded as an up-and-coming political star very much in Mr Gorbachev's own image.

Since Mr Gorbachev took control in the Kremlin in March, considerably more than 20 per cent of all Communist Party officials in the country have been removed. As yet there has been no sign of the purge letting up.

## Portuguese left backs dissident in election

Lisbon (Reuters) - Portugal's presidential contest intensified this weekend after the powerful Communist Party decided to back the dissident Socialist candidate, Senhor Francisco Salgado Zenha in the election later this month.

A national conference of the staunchly Moscow-aligned party voted last night to back the 63-year-old lawyer as the only "candidate of democracy" capable of beating the right wing.

The Communist Party regularly wins 16-20 per cent of the vote at local and general elections.

Senhor Zenha, the last of the four main presidential contenders to declare his candidacy, is challenging his former colleague and co-founder of the Socialist Party, Senhor Mario Soares.

Senhor Soares, who has led three governments as prime minister since the country's 1974 overthrow of dictatorship, is bitterly opposed by the Communists because of his strong anti-Communist stand during the turbulent months after the revolution. The more radical Senhor Zenha has supported Senhor Soares against the Communists but the two men later clashed over Socialist Party policies.

The Communist Party has labelled Senhor Soares a right-wing candidate alongside former Christian Democratic leader Senhor Diogo Freitas do Amaral.



Firemen sifting the wreckage of a house in the Gentilly suburb of Paris, after a gas blast yesterday which injured two people

## New team in Brussels confronts crisis over EEC spending

From Richard Owen, Brussels

As the dust settles in Brussels after a remarkably successful shake up of the EEC Commission by its President, M Jacques Delors, senior Commission sources gave a warning at the weekend that the new 17-member commission faces an impending financial crisis over both farm spending and over-stretched structural funds.

One senior official said: "Delors deserves all praise for the smooth incorporation of Spain and Portugal. Now the problems begin."

There was widespread admiration for the way in which M Delors had manoeuvred deftly to persuade commissioners to part with some of their Portfolios to accommodate the two Spanish commissioners, Senhor Manuel Maria and Senhor Able Matutes, and the Commissioner from Portugal, Senhor Antonio Cardoso E Cunha. Only Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, the junior British Commissioner, stood firm, arguing that he had to keep control of the transport portfolio to ensure continuity and to inspire confidence in shipping, airlines and other transport industries.

M Delors himself retained monetary affairs, having earlier hinted that he might give it up, an adroit move which encouraged Commissioners to be more amenable in relinquishing their own portfolios. Mr Frans Andriessen of Holland, Mr Grigoris Varfis of Greece, Mr

Peter Sutherland of the Irish Republic and Mr Alois Pfeiffer of West Germany all made concessions to give Spain social affairs and financial instruments and Portugal fisheries.

But the most complex bit of reshuffling has aroused criticism, as it leaves Mr Varfis with an important say in structural funds, where Greece has a vested interest, and consumer protection, where Greece's record is one of the poorest in the EEC. Coordination of structural funds, formerly the EEC president's own fief, goes to Mr Varfis to compensate him for the loss of regional affairs to Herr Pfeiffer, who in turn conceded employment to Senhor Maria.

The transfer of consumer protection to Mr Varfis from Mr Clinton Davis is a relatively minor concession which leaves the consumer portfolio low on the list of commission priorities.

But it is the depleted structural funds which present the reorganised Delors Commission with one of its largest headaches in 1986. The funds, which cover regional aid, agricultural investment and Mediterranean aid programmes, are the subject of dispute between the Council of Ministers and the European parliament, and could run dry within a few months unless the budget crisis is resolved.

## Facelift for Moral Majority

From Michael Binyon Washington

In a clear attempt to counter an increasing negative public reaction, the Rev Jerry Falwell, leader of Moral Majority, has announced that the hard-line conservative religious lobby group is to change its name and broaden its activities.

The new group will be called Liberty Federation. It will still be a religious lobby and focus on "moral issues" such as abortion, pornography and school prayers, but it will now embrace overtly political issues, such as aid to Nicaragua, Contras; resistance to Communism in Taiwan, the Philippines and South Africa; and support for President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative.

Mr Falwell, an aggressive opponent of liberalism and a pillar of the New Right in the United States, said he was not disbanding or retreating, and blamed the press for the fall in support for Moral Majority. The press had "bloodied and beaten the name Moral Majority" since its founding in 1979, he said.

After accusing Bishop Desmond Tutu of being a "phony" during a visit to South Africa last year, the Baptist minister from Lynchburg, Virginia, has steadily slipped in popularity ratings and in his ability to raise funds.

Opponents of Mr Falwell claimed that the change would show Moral Majority as really being a right wing political organization.

## Big deal by press baron challenged

From Diana Geddes Paris

The surprise purchase of one of the most important French provincial newspapers groups by M Robert Hersant, who is already by far the most powerful press baron in France, has caused an uproar, particularly as it seems to be in direct opposition to a law banning press monopolies.

M Georges Filloud, Minister for Communications, said that the purchase of the eight titles in *Le Progrès* group of Lyons was illegal under the law passed in October 1984, which forbade any one person or newspaper group acquiring new titles if their existing newspapers exceeded the prescribed quotas of 10 per cent of national daily sales, and 10 per cent of provincial sales.

Even before buying *Le Progrès*, which was on the verge of bankruptcy, Mr Hersant has exceeded those quotas, but the law could not be applied retroactively. His empire accounted for 38 per cent of national daily sales, including *Le Figaro*, and 19 per cent of provincial daily sales. In addition, he owns 30 local radio stations, a press agency and an advertising agency, and is well advanced in his plan to buy a television channel as soon as the right comes to power.

The commission set up under the press monopolies law said that M Hersant had failed to inform them of his plans to buy *Le Progrès* and that it would be examining the legality of the situation at its meeting on Thursday.

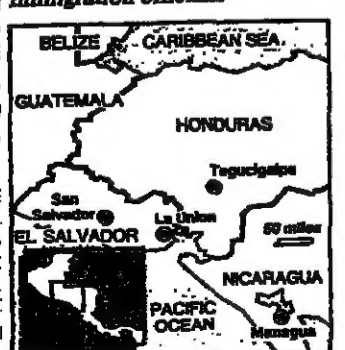
## Peace marchers aim to enter Salvador by boat

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

About 200 international peace campaigners, rejected by every Central American country except Nicaragua, say they will try to enter El Salvador by boat.

They gathered last month in Panama from about 40 countries and set out to march through Central America before ending their journey in Mexico.

In their most spectacular action to date, they are preparing to set out in small vessels tomorrow from northern Nicaragua and sail across the heavily patrolled Gulf of Fonseca to La Unión in El Salvador. They are almost certain to be intercepted at sea by Salvadorean patrol boats, or refused landing by immigration officials.



## Bogotá siege role denied

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

Nicaragua has formally denied that it was used in the siege of the Palace of Justice in Bogotá, Colombia, last November were supplied to the April 19 Movement (M-19) by the Sandanista Government.

The denial of "any interference" in Colombia's internal affairs was made at the weekend by the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, in a letter to his

Colombian counterpart, Señor Augusto Ramírez Ocampo.

Father D'Escoto also denied that a Mass celebrated in a Managua church three days after the siege and attended by the Sandanista Interior Minister, Señor Tomas Borge, had been in memory of M-19 "martyrs" killed in the siege.

After an extensive investigation, Colombia is convinced that the M-19 arms used in the siege came from Nicaragua.

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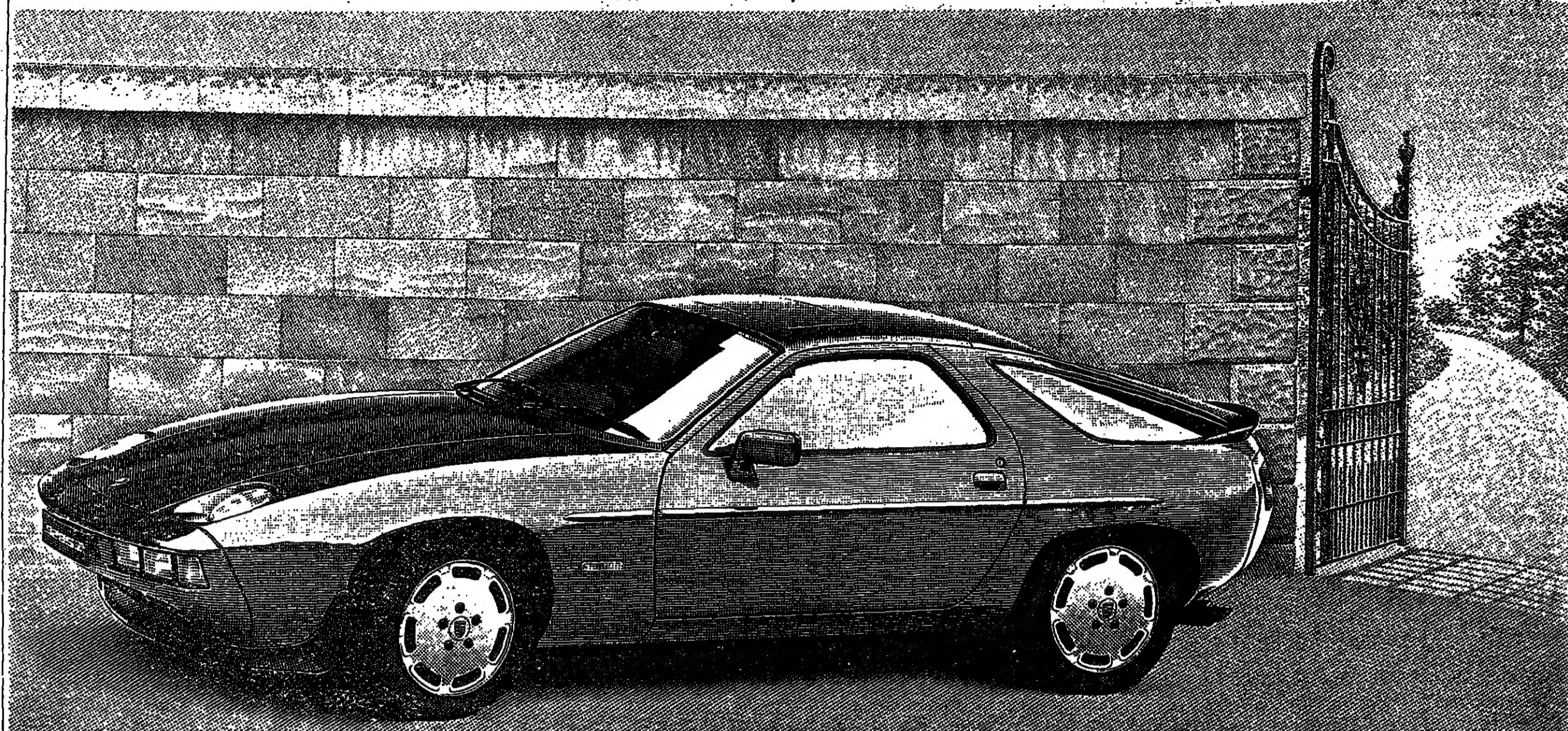
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## Minister sets strategic priorities

## Chinese arms factories ordered to increase output of civilian goods

From Mary Lee, Peking

The Chinese Ordnance Ministry has ordered all its weapons factories to turn to civilian production. "No matter how heavy their military commitments might be," the Ordnance Minister, Mr. Zou Jiahua, said that combined production of military and civilian goods was "a long-term policy of strategic importance."

He said that the transport, energy, telecommunications and buildings material sectors were priorities.

The Ordnance Ministry, which is responsible for making conventional weapons for the People's Liberation Army (PLA) - was among the first of China's seven defence industries to make civilian products several years ago. Its trading arm, China North Industries Corporation (Norinco), has also been exporting conventional weapons to the Middle East.

Last year, according to Mr. Zou, its weapons factories made 500,000 motor cycles, 250,000 cameras, 100,000 refrigerators, 450,000 bicycles and 7,000 other vehicles, the total value of which was 2 billion yuan (\$412 million) - an increase of 51.1 per cent on 1984.

Ten per cent of this total was exported to 24 countries. The 1986 target is to raise the value

of civilian production by 50 per cent, he said.

According to the State Council's Commission of Science, Technology and Industry, which is overseeing the transformation of defence industrial capacity to civilian lines, the number of military items produced has risen from slightly more than 400 in 1983 to nearly 9,000 last year. The State Economic Commission (SEC) said recently that the proportion of consumer goods produced by the defence establishment had grown from 18 per cent to 26 per cent in 1984.

The move to integrate production of civilian goods into China's defence industry began in 1980, when the leadership recognised that the independent paths pursued by the two sectors "caused the state to suffer considerable losses in financial, material and human resources," a report published by the SEC said in May. There is still massive idle capacity in the defence industries while the civilian sector cannot meet domestic demand for consumer goods.

The SEC report said that, because of 30 years of rigid demarcation between military and civilian industries, China still cannot make civilian

airliners, even though it has been making military aircraft since 1954.

Another example cited was that, 20 years after China exploded its first atom bomb in 1964, it still cannot produce a nuclear power plant. "Foreign firms have reaped staggering profits while our country suffered losses," the report said.

It also said that it was unlikely that the country could integrate its military-civilian industrial structure in the near future, "because it involves a good many complicated problems." The Ordnance Ministry's decision - plans for its civilian line have not been published - is one of the steps which the SEC report recommends should be taken.

Analysis said that the move is probably connected with the decision not to increase the defence budget significantly in the next few years. The other objective in the military-civilian industrial integration plan, they say, is to improve the defence establishment's technological base without massive state investment.

China recently announced that its newly-created national defence university would train senior officers in modern warfare.

## Britons are only 10 days from Pole

By Gregory Neale

The three Britons attempting to walk to the South Pole are thought to be 10 days from their goal, while an audacious plan to bring them back is about to go into action.

The three men, Robert Swan, aged 28, from Durham, Roger Mear, aged 35, from Birmingham, and Gareth Wood, aged 33, who was born in Edinburgh but now lives in Canada, are retracing the steps of Captain Scott's ill-fated expedition of 1910-1912.

They have hauled their equipment and provisions on sledges from their base at Cape Evans, at the edge of the continent, across the Ross ice shelf, via the Beardmore glacier and across the polar plateau on their way to the pole, a journey of about 883 miles.

The men do not have provisions for the return journey from the Pole, where there is a small, permanently inhabited US research base. The expedition's organizers, who have refused outside assistance, have therefore taken a converted Cessna 185 light aircraft by ship to Cape Evans, and plan to fly the men out, one or two at a time.

It is believed to be the first time that a single-engine flight to the South Pole has been attempted.

The expedition's coordinator, Mr. Richard Down, said in London yesterday: "It has been suggested in some of the



The British team: (left to right) Robert Swan, Roger Mear and Gareth Wood.

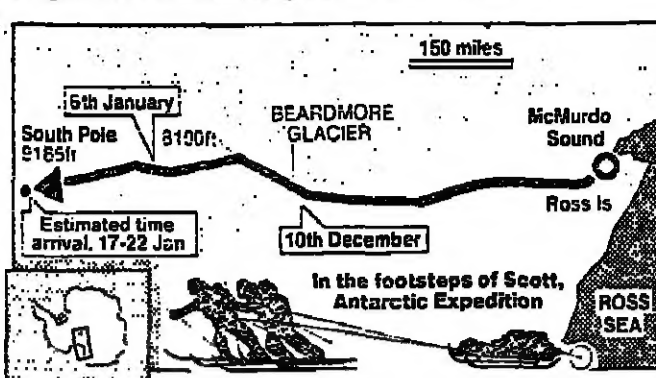
overseas press that we would resort to the Americans to help get the men back from the South Pole. That has never been part of our plans. The use of the Cessna has been carefully thought out, and represents the expedition's solution to maintaining its independence and integrity."

He added: "We have always regarded it necessary to show we can conduct the entire expedition without any outside assistance, except in emergency."

If the expedition had followed the example of Captain Scott, and attempted a trek to the pole and back, supported by extra men and caches of supplies established along the way, it would have cost an estimated \$4 million, Mr. Down said.

The Cessna has had modified fuel tanks, skis and survival equipment fitted for its 1,780-mile round trip. It was then dismantled and loaded on board the expedition's support ship, the Southern Quest, which is due to arrive at Cape Evans on Thursday.

On the men's return to Cape



Today's estimated position of the party. There has been no actual sighting since December 10.

Evans they will sail in the Southern Quest to New Zealand, and then return to Britain.

At the weekend, the expedition, which has not been sighted since December 10, was estimated to be close to the position the explorer Sir Ernest Shackleton reached on January 7, 1909, before being forced to turn back.

Captain Scott reached the pole on January 17, 1912, to find that the Norwegian explorer Amundsen and his

expedition had beaten them. Downcast, and amid steadily worsening weather, Scott's party retraced their journey. Supplies ran out.

Petty Officer Edgar Evans died after a fall. Captain Lawrence Oates, crippled by frostbite, sacrificed himself. Finally, in the late March, 1912, Scott and his surviving colleagues, Dr. Edward Wilson and Lieutenant Henry Bowers died in their tent, marooned in another blizzard, just 11 miles from a supply cache.

## Bid to heal Cambodia rift by US Democrat

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

A leading American Congressman is trying to heal divisions in the largest of the anti-communist factions in the Cambodian resistance by meeting Mr. Son Sann, reportedly ousted as President of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), and leaders of the rebel group which appears to have deposed him.

Mr. Stephen Solarz, a New York Democrat and chairman of the House of Representatives sub-committee on Asia and the Pacific, will also discuss with them the distribution of \$5 million (£3.3 million) aid available for the KPNLF and for Prince Sihanouk's national army.

Although the KPNLF rebels appear to be in charge of military and civilian affairs at their encampments near the Thai-Cambodian border, Mr. Son Sann told *The Times* that he still had the support of friendly foreign governments, particularly the United States, China and those in the Association of South East Asian Nations.

He claimed that the majority of Cambodians in camps along the border also supported him but he said they had been given no chance to express their views. The leaders of the rebels, General Sak Sutsakhan and General Dien Del, had established an illegal group to control the KPNLF.

## Another Peking visitor upsets Hong Kong

From David Bonavia, Hong Kong

Another visit to Hong Kong by a high-ranking Chinese official has caused acrimony. It was the second time in a month that Chinese visitor had caused upset. This time it was Mr. Lu Ping, Secretary General of the Chinese Government Office for Hong Kong and Macao affairs.

On arrival here at the weekend, Mr. Lu gave a warning that the Hong Kong Government's present measures for electoral and political reform could turn into a "melee".

This follows remarks by other senior Chinese officials concerned with Hong Kong to the effect that Britain has no business sanctioning the introduction of a democratically elected legislature before China has drafted the "basic law" or mini-constitution which will apply to the territory when it reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Mr. Lu was quoted officially as saying that he would remain in Hong Kong for about a month, to gather the views of local people concerning the basic law, whose elaboration

was agreed in the 1984 Sino-British agreement on the future of the colony.

The basic law drafting committee sits in Peking and contains only a small proportion of Hong Kong citizens, the rest being officials and notables from China.

There was considerable dissatisfaction here recently when Mr. Lu's superior, Mr. Ji Pengfei, head of the Hong Kong and Macao Office, gave a press conference at which he answered only a few written questions supplied two days in advance, and refused to answer any supplementary questions.

The Hong Kong Journalists' Association demanded that in future Chinese officials speaking to the press here should do so in a more spontaneous manner.

Mr. Lu said his mission here was to listen but not talk. This may, in the opinion of observers, give grounds for optimism that the Chinese Government has been embarrassed by the hostile response to Mr. Ji's press conference.

## Strike brings Dhaka to a halt

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

At least 50 people, including a dozen policemen, were injured yesterday as angry mobs set buses on fire and threw stones during a dawn-to-noon general strike called by opposition parties protesting for the lifting of martial law.

A British High Commission minibus was set ablaze at Dhaka University and a car carrying a government minister was stoned as it sped past pickets, police said.

The city was paralysed as public transport stopped running, train and river services were disrupted and all flights were cancelled. Shops and banks closed and all educational institutions shut in response to the strike call by the opposition alliances and the Jamaat-E-Islami.

Police arrested more than 600 people including a large number of street "urchins" from the city late on Saturday night in an attempt to curb picketing. Opposition sources said, about 12 others were arrested yesterday as truckloads of riot police patrolled the city.

The strike was the first show of strength by the opposition after President Ershad lifted a 10-month ban on open politics on New Year's Day. On Saturday, General Ershad appealed to people to ignore the strike call, promising early elections.

## The land of a million millionaires

Washington (AP) - Being rich is no longer a one-in-a-million occurrence in the United States.

In fact, by the end of this year, one American household in 100 will have a net worth of \$1 million or more, according to *US News & World Report* - a total of a million millionaires.

China - information from market researchers, the magazine said the route to riches is more likely to be that of an entrepreneur than of a professional. The typical US millionaire is a white male in his early 60s, still married to his first wife and with a business catering to the ordinary needs of his neighbours, it reported.

"The real way people make money is... hard work for 30 years, six days a week," said Professor Thomas Stanley, of the marketing department of Georgia State University who has been watching millionaires for more than a decade.

Nor does fortune always go with fame. Entertainers, athletes, writers and the like make up less than 1 per cent of the millionaire population. Eighty per cent of the elite group did not inherit their wealth, but came from middle or working-class backgrounds.

Many millionaires do not see themselves as rich.

The highest concentration of millionaires is found in Florida, where 19 out of 1,000 are in that category.

## 13 Indian parties agree to work for federalism

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

Thirteen non-Communist opposition parties with nearly 60 members among them in the Lok Sabha, India's Lower House, have decided to "forge a forum" to work for "true federalism". They have taken exception to regional parties being dubbed "anti-national" by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister.

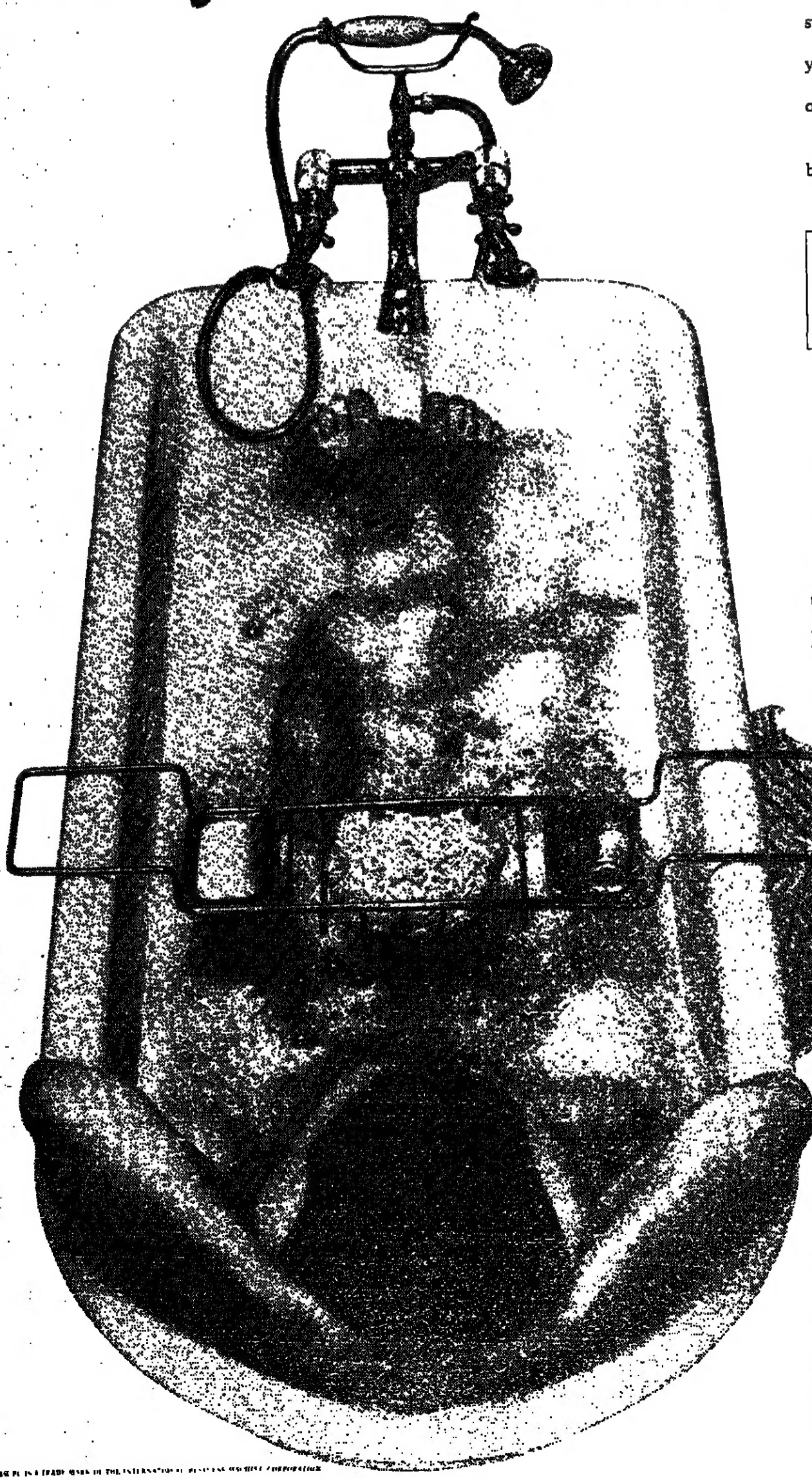
The forum idea has yet to be given a shape, name and headquarters. A more immediate outcome is the decision "to coordinate the efforts, both inside the legislature and outside."

The initiative has come from Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, a

southern state where Congress (I) was routed in the last elections. He has been advocating the formation of Bharat Desam (Indian Country) since his win at the state polls.

Two chief ministers who responded to Mr. Rao's invitation to the meeting in Hyderabad are Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde of Karnataka, who represents the Janata party, and Mr. Surjit Singh Barnala of the Punjab, who belongs to the Sikh Akali Dal. The Asom Gana Parishad, which has just formed a government in Assam, was represented by Mr. Dinesh Goswami, the party's Lok Sabha member.

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# A disaster that drove a city mad

Two earthquakes shook Mexico City last year, killing thousands. Three months later the survivors still feel the mental shock waves



Ruined streets, shattered lives: Mexico City after the September earthquake, and miracle baby Gerardo Cervantes Perez. His mother is third from right.

Mexico City's two recent earthquakes flattened buildings and killed thousands but it is now becoming clear that they also triggered suicides, provoked madness and shattered minds.

Jumpiness, insomnia, depression, psychosomatic illness are among the milder symptoms now widespread among an 18-million population no longer able to ignore the seismicological fact that they live under the shadow of catastrophe.

More or less everyone seems to suffer from what has become known as the "Phantom Quake" phenomenon: the illusion that the ground is moving under their feet. Countless cases have been recorded of people fleeing buildings in panic, convinced another earthquake has struck.

A psychologist cited the case of a seven-year-old boy who, since the second earthquake on September 20, has refused to take off his clothes. He wants to be prepared to run when the next earthquake hits.

The boy is one of the hundreds of thousands who have been left without a home, often without close relatives. A parentless nine-year-old called Carlos lost his only brother in the earthquakes. Ever since, he has not said a word, the only relief to his grief being to bash his head against a wall

every time he hears an ambulance siren. In the crowded government shelters set up for the homeless, it is common for one child to wake up screaming in the middle of the night, setting off pandemonium among all the rest.

In one shelter, housing 120, the utterly implausible notion circulated that a rattlesnake was in their midst, again causing collective panic.

## A seven-year-old boy won't undress. He wants to be ready to run

A stranger phenomenon has been the apparent normality with which many people have reacted to abominable loss. A 19-year-old youth called Jaime heard his mother and younger sister scream for help from under the rubble of their home, then saw a loose wall collapse, killing them both. Since then he has worked energetically as a volunteer among the homeless, being noted for an extraordinary cheerfulness which one doctor described as "euphoria".

Jaime refuses to believe that his relatives were killed, a type of



negation that psychologists have found in many others.

"These people say they don't need therapy but they're the ones who need it most," says a woman psychologist working with the homeless. "One day, when they can no longer repress their anguish, the effect on their minds will be devastating."

The rule does not perhaps apply in all cases. Juana Cervantes Perez, aged 19, is the mother of one of the 40 or so "miracle" babies who were buried under the earthquake rubble and survived. Juana and her baby, born just hours before the disaster, were trapped under the ruins of the Joazez Hospital for more than 24 hours. Today the baby, like most of the others, is in perfect health. So is the mother who, in a recent conversation, was a picture of sweet cheerfulness, beaming broadly - in contrast to her very mother - when asked to recount what it had been like to be trapped in the eighth floor of a crumpled 12-storey building.

Dr Jose Remus, an eminent Mexican psychoanalyst, believes Juana's behaviour may be perfectly normal, that all trauma may already have been washed out of her system.

Dr Remus is leading a 30-strong team of psychologists in an investigation into those who were buried by

the earthquakes and survived - the "Lazarus Syndrome" as he puts it.

Those found to have reacted best had been able to share the struggle to survive, be it with their baby, their wife or, as in one case, their cat.

"But on those whose friends or relatives died next to them the effects have been terrible", Dr Remus says. He and his team have studied minutely the cases of 20 of the

## Those who reacted best had been able to share the struggle to live

estimated 1,300 trapped survivors. Some of the psychologists in the team have been so pained by what they have seen they have had to leave the programme. Dr Remus himself says that after every one of the weekly meetings, when the team compares notes, he has nightmares.

"We are dealing with people who one moment led completely normal lives, like you and me, and the next moment their universe collapsed all around them", he says.

One of the most harrowing cases is that of a mother left to care for two

young children having lost her husband, a daughter and both legs. Of the 100 who lost limbs, some have reacted with a great rage against the world which psychologists have suggested is born of a feeling of injustice. "Why me?", many ask. Cases have been reported of people who once fervently believed in God and have now abandoned their faith. Similarly, some people who did not believe, now do.

Some people, trapped for days, never abandoned hope that they would be rescued. Others, claustrophobic and despairing, tried to kill themselves. A night-club dancer who lost a leg committed suicide in hospital. Others, having tried and failed, shout: "Kill me! Kill me! Kill me!" to hospital staff.

Ironically, many of the volunteer rescue workers who performed so heroically in the days after the earthquakes have since been among the worst affected mentally. Most of them were ordinary people, many students, who worked so feverishly they never stopped to ponder the awfulness of their task. A young psychologist assigned the task of putting corpses into bags later had to be consigned to a psychiatric hospital.

John Carlin

# The Pinball Wizard hits middle age

Roger Daltrey talks about the blacker side of Band Aid, his new television role and a possible return of The Who

A sense of dread fills Roger Daltrey at the mention of Band Aid's highly successful re-release of "Do They Know It's Christmas?". It was "an horrendous single", he said. "They should start a new fund: 'We won't play the record if you donate twice as much as the single costs', followed by a three-minute silence."

Compared with The Who in performance - one remembers former lead singer Daltrey's twirling microphone, now emulated by talent show singers, and their finale of smashed guitars and drum-kit - last summer's Band Aid television rock show was an insipid mish-mash.

"They played all the right notes but where was the soul, the passion, the danger? It was all packaged like ice-cream. At least with The Who you thought those guys might fail. There was no abandon."

While he admires Band Aid founder Bob Geldof's dynamism in trying to tackle the massive problem of Third World starvation, a memory nags. "It really made me cringe - I'm not knocking Geldof - when he returned from Ethiopia and went on *Wogan* and asked viewers to send toys for these children. That is the worst way to use that system - you can't eat toys."

Daltrey fears that the laudable purpose of Band Aid to save lives could also be the vehicle of a new form of colonialism. Thinking of the Ethiopians he said: "We mustn't inflict our values on them. It's very important within their society to have lots of kids. Their kids keep them when they get old, whereas in Britain we try to forget our parents when they get old."

"The Ethiopians have their 12 kids and society is used to some of them dying. This doesn't make it better, and emotionally it doesn't make it any easier to live with either, but it worries me when we go over there and say 'You can't let those other kids die'. You could end up saving five million people today to give 20 million the same sort of problem in 10 years' time... These are grey areas I'm not happy with."

His *cathedra* remarks of the old guard on the follies of the new have tended to be made by the likes of ripe politicians, novelists and actors. Now we can add rock stars, who today prefer longevity to the timeless youth of untimely death. Since the break-up of The Who in 1982, Daltrey has diversified into areas of stage and screen.

One example of this comes on our screens on BBC 1 today in *Buddy*, a new five-part series by Nigel Hinton. Daltrey plays the part of Terry, a middle-aged Teddy Boy, who is the sort of cultural relic found at the fairground rifle-range, dressed in drainpipe trousers, drape jacket, crepe-soled shoes and fluorescent green socks - a rather different role from Daltrey's television Shakespeare debut three years ago in *The Comedy of Errors*.

Daltrey, 41, admits that acting remains a challenging alternative to his major occupation, music. He has just completed a rock tour of America - "first time solo" - which included a successful charity concert at Madison Square Garden. "It was great getting back on stage. After 10 minutes it was wonderful. I had to lay the ghost of The Who. The crowd started off screaming 'Who, Who, Who' but by the end of the night they weren't."

"The Who had a particularly strong male following, most of whom would have had to bang about the head with a plank before they understood much. This time it was nice to have an audience of more than 50 per cent women; women are more sensitive, they feel more. Towards the end The Who were so loud that all you could hear was a roar: this time it was nice to hear what everyone was playing and being inspired by it."

This year may see the

renaissance of The Who. Daltrey says it is really up to Pete Townshend, who wrote most of The Who's songs. "If he wants to do it, and I think there's something artistically valid about the project. The Who will get back together immediately - though not as the same band."

"Pete is going to write an album for me in 1986... he's in a transitional period. He cut away a relationship from The Who. In fact he was surrounded by people who made things work. He's thrown that away at the moment."

"If Townshend can get to grips with who he is... the seeds of genius are still coming out of him. It's just that when you're surrounded by a load of yes-men, nothing becomes fertile."

Townshend still regards Daltrey as the best interpreter of his work. "He seems to write what I lived, that's what's so strange" adds Daltrey.

Daltrey lives in a large country estate in Heathfield, East Sussex, with his second wife Heather and children. His trout farm ("It works out an average of 2.9 fish per rod - that's how you do trout reports") and television advertisements for American Express, featuring a Roger Daltrey in wellies set against an *Emmerdale* Farm look-alike to his new "country squire" image.

"I'm a working guy", he replies. "I haven't a particularly large house: it has six



Rock and Roll: Daltrey in *Buddy*

bedrooms. Living in the country is being part of a community. My farm is run by people who love to do it. It survives because we all work together. If people say I shouldn't advertise American Express, I'll still do it. Doing the ad paid the rent for the year after The Who broke up."

The need to escape - these days to Heathfield - was evident during Daltrey's boyhood in Shepherd's Bush. "When I was four I used to run away to the bomb site up the road which was then the 'country'. I've a restless soul."

Away from the skylarks, briar and bramble, Daltrey's mind returns to the troubled state of contemporary pop and rock music which he regards as whimsical, sexually as well as politically. Alignment of certain rock individuals with political parties upsets him. "A political song should not be aligned. Townshend's songs were great because he looked in from outside."

Nor is Daltrey impressed by the way rock music is presented by the media. He feels Channel 4's *The Tube* is a mess. "There's a feeling of them and us between the groups and the audience. This is one of the few shows that's got a chance to do something really creative with rock, and really it's no better than *Top of the Pops*, which won't show an act for more than three minutes and shows only clips from videos, bits and pieces. What's it all about?"

Daltrey hopes soon to begin filming the much-publicized Kray brothers story once the screenplay has been perfected. Meanwhile it is essential he returns to music, touring, because "I'm in great danger of becoming this personality who does nothing but answer boring questions."

Victor Olliver

**Anniversaries**  
In the Anniversaries of the Year (Spectrum, Jan 3) the pictures of Davy Crockett and Maxim Gorky were captioned wrongly.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 841)

ACROSS  
1 Hot liquid born (5)  
4 Small amount (7)  
5 Afterwards (5)  
9 Resemblance (7)  
10 Fortified place (8)  
11 Stretch across (4)  
12 Lament (11)  
17 Affected manners (4)  
18 Asses (6)  
19 Rod-shaped bacteria (7)  
22 Hindu weather god (5)  
23 Lese majesty (7)  
24 Lizard (5)  
DOWN  
1 Fermenting crop (6)  
2 Change (5)  
3 Buttocks (8)  
4 False understanding (13)  
5 10 Cent coin (4)  
6 W Indian ballad (7)  
7 Of sea (6)  
12 British money (8)  
14 Marvellous event (7)  
15 Opening comment (6)  
16 Paddle boat (6)  
19 Indo-Aryan (5)  
20 Grief-stricken (4)

## Neolithic tales from the river bank

### FINDINGS

An occasional series on research: PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Amateur archaeology is flourishing in East Anglia: a group based in Haverhill which celebrates 10 years of operations this winter has managed to occupy itself fully without much digging. In a recent *Current Archaeology*, Brian Charge of the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group, explains how his organization, with only 30 members, carved out a "territory" of 27 parishes spanning the borders of Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire.

The group has carried out numerous fieldwalking expeditions across arable land to recover surface artefacts from sites located by examining cropmarks, and surveyed earthworks, including mounds and deserted medieval villages. One of its most successful projects has been the intensive coverage of a neolithic camp reached by a causeway at Kedington, Suffolk. This early promontory enclosure on the River Stour, probably a fortified village, consisted of a bend in the river cut off by a line of ditches, the earth from which was used as a rampart (probably with a wooden palisade, if other such sites are anything to go by).

The whole site was gridded, and careful fieldwalking and collecting of flints uncovered more than 2,000 specimens. Most were neolithic, the others from the earlier mesolithic, more than 6,000 years ago, and the bulk were made from river cobbles.

Their distribution showed that the major area of flint-

working lay outside the causewayed enclosure along the edge of the river.

The group has been successful in its diplomacy as well as its archaeology: its work on a medieval enclosure slated for ploughing and levelling at Cavendish in Suffolk fascinated the landowner so much that he decided to preserve the eight-acre site.

### Canoe cookery the hard way

Recycling is not a modern phenomenon: Irish archaeologists recently uncovered a dugout canoe, made from a hollowed tree trunk, which had been turned into a cooking trough.

Along the course of a dried-up stream at Currigharra, near Cashel in Co Tipperary, a series of burnt mounds have been found. Known as fálach fíada, they consist of piles of stones heated in a fire, then dropped into a trough of water to bring it to the boil. This would have taken between 30 minutes and an hour.

The meat, perhaps venison or beef, would then be wrapped in

straw and cooked. It was an unwieldy way to get dinner but Victor Buckley of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, suggests that some of the streamside cookpots were ritual feasts.

The canoe, which was split and reassembled with tree trunks as ends, was dated to nearly 1200BC. This fits well with the Middle Bronze Age dates for burnt mound sites in England and Scotland, as well as in all but one Irish county. Although only part of the canoe was used, the trough still held over 200 gallons of water, so it can not have boiled for very long.

The unscheduled sites, unidentified to the army, have suffered even more: while 55 per cent of Bronze Age round barrows in the Salisbury Plain training area are legally protected (for what is worth), only two per cent of ancient field systems are scheduled.

A working party has been set up as a result of the crisis which will report to the Ministry of Defence and to English Heritage. The army is willing to cooperate, and many "no digging" signs have been erected already to deter modern warriors from wrecking the defences of their prehistoric ancestors.

A recent report shows that, while military use has kept the

area from being damaged by ploughing, it has also led to erosion: tanks driving over Bronze Age barrows and trench-digging in ramparts of Iron Age forts have resulted in 102 cases of "significant change of condition" in the scheduled monuments.

The extent of the damage has been assessed by ground visits and aerial photography: the Romano-British settlement at Chisenbury Warren is regularly crossed by military lorries and occasionally tanks, in spite of being marked by "antiquity stars" to warn the army.

At Salisbury camp, a gigantic hillfort protected by barbed wire, vertically-mounted railway sleepers and an out-of-bounds classification, a unit deploying Milan anti-tank missiles dug trenches into the ramparts and entrance defences in 1983.

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Norman Hammond

## Brenda Solomon is incurable. Yet her laughter is infectious.

Brenda Solomon was training with Queen Alexandra's Nursing service when Multiple Sclerosis was diagnosed. As the symptoms grew worse, coping alone became impossible for her. So she came to the RHH.

Now, though confined to a wheelchair, Brenda keeps busy. She speaks German and French, reads avidly and visits museums when possible. She enjoys the regular choir practice

and concerts at the hospital and she especially enjoys her physiotherapy session. "When I'm on the stretching bars" she says, "I feel ten feet tall!"

We have over 270 incurable patients like Brenda at the RHH and we try to help them to regain as much independence as possible. Skilled nursing, therapy and medical attention help enormously. And our Research and Rehabilitation Wing examines and advances their long-term care.

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## MONDAY PAGE

## My husband first and last

At a time when many women are seeking financial independence, some have sacrificed their own ambitions to boost their husbands' careers.

**Sally Brompton talks to three dedicated wives**

When Judy Ridley met her husband, Nicholas, he was Tory MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury and she was social secretary to the Belgian ambassador in London.

She gave up her job in time for their wedding, just two months before the 1979 general election, after which Nicholas became a Foreign Office minister. He was 30, she was 34. "Giving up my career was a difficult decision," she admits, "but my priority was very much to support my husband and to be available when he wanted me to help him."

Judy, the daughter of a Surrey doctor, had been working in London for 10 years, carving her way up the organizational ladder until Belgian ambassador Robert Vass invited her to join him. At the Belgian embassy she was in overall charge of the household as well as organizing all the ambassador's official and personal entertaining.

"I loved my job but it was terribly time-consuming," she says. "It was a wrench to give it up but I'm quite a perfectionist and I realized that I couldn't do both jobs properly."

"The trouble with being an MP's or minister's wife is that you have to be flexible. Suddenly there's a reception or a lunch which your husband wants you to attend or when Nicholas was in the Foreign Office - a trip abroad he wanted me to go on, and it would have been a great shame not to have been able to do so."

"Nicholas works so immensely hard - from six in the morning to midnight every day, and he's on duty 365 days of the year - and I think it's terribly important for him to have a very strong back-up in order for things to run smoothly."

"Also, I think in a marriage it's frightfully important for both people not to be tired at the same time. If you're tired, you can't cope. When Nicholas comes home absolutely exhausted I make sure that I'm in good form and everything's organized and life is comfortable."

Now that her husband is in the Cabinet, as Secretary of State for Transport, Judy Ridley's life is almost as busy as it was when she was pursuing her own career. Apart from the official functions which she has to organize and attend, she is very involved with Nicholas's constituency work, answering letters and accompanying him whenever possible, as well as running two homes - in London and Gloucestershire.

"I think, in politics, a wife can help enormously," she says, "not as a person on her own but



Yes minister: Judy Ridley with husband, Nicholas



New role: former actress Dorothy Hyson in 1944

as a support. Besides, it's much more interesting for me to be as involved in his job as I can be. "I definitely don't feel I'm missing out on anything, although I think I probably would have kept working if I'd married someone like a stockbroker with a nine-to-five job. But I think with my husband's job I'd never have seen him at all if I'd been busy doing a job, too."

"We don't have lovely long

Linda Taylor had wanted to be a probation officer for as long as she could remember. She worked for a degree in social science and underwent rigorous training in order to qualify for this demanding profession. Aged 23, filled with enthusiasm, she started work as a probation officer in Norfolk.

A year later, the probation service lost one of its most dedicated members when Linda Taylor married. Her husband, John, had just completed his ordination training and six weeks later he was ordained into the Anglican Church. Linda became a curate's wife.

"I worked, literally, to support my husband," she admits. "Everything was going on around us and it was all I could do, quite honestly, to keep John on his feet. I've been saying that ever since."

John Taylor, after 30 years in the Church, is now Bishop of St Albans. With each promotion, his wife has been there at his

side, offering encouragement, help and total commitment.

"Basically, I've always been well aware that my husband's home has been his office," she says. "Besides, what is marriage apart from a total sharing and total supporting role? Why do I need independence? This is my life."

It can hardly be described as cushy. She and John share a 16-hour working day which starts with prayers at 6.45am. Their current home, in two and a half acres of grounds, is a vast 16-room mansion which includes six bathrooms, an office, a chapel and an enormous cellar.

Linda runs it alone apart from just a few hours of domestic help a week. She and her husband share his official driving and at weekends she works as his secretary, too.

"If I was going out to work, John would probably have to have a chauffeur and we would need far more help in the house. I find myself spending most of



No regrets: Linda Taylor with her husband, John

Anthony Quayle decided to marry Dorothy Hyson the moment he saw her laughing by the stage door of the Old Vic in the early part of 1939. She was playing Titania in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, he was rehearsing his *Henry V*.

When they married eight years later, she was the star, one of Britain's most famous romantic actresses. He, however, had just been invited to take over the Shakespearean theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, to direct, act and transform it into an international attraction. "It was three jobs in one, really," recalls his wife, "and he wanted a lot of back-up. I knew I had to make some sort of decision."

She had just finished starring in Cecil Beaton's lavish and highly successful post-war production of *Lady Windermere's Fan* and was in great demand as a romantic lead both in film and on the stage. "I dare say I could have done all sorts of things," she says.

Instead, at the age of 30, she gave up her career completely and threw herself into supporting her husband.

"For the first three years we were more or less on our own. We had to alter the theatre, build a restaurant and start making money." She was involved with everything, from designing the restaurant to helping with the casting. She went talent-spotting around the other theatres for the following year's performers and discovered such likely youngsters as Robert Shaw and Barbara Jefford.

"I knew from the start of our marriage that to enjoy life to the full it would be much better to be with him."

with my going off worrying about myself.

"There's a very split division of activity if a director's wife is also busy in the theatre. Very few directors have successful marriages."

"We've got three children and four grandchildren and we all share a house in the Cotswolds and have wonderful happy times together. I don't think our quality of life would have been the same if I had gone on acting."

Today, she is still closely involved with Sir Anthony's work. She is on the board of his recently-formed production company, regularly goes into the office to help out and even accompanies the company on tour - "to places I like. Tony's busier than he's ever been - I look at him in amazement. I think I get a bigger kick out of his success than I ever would

out of my own. Just knowing I've contributed to something gives me a thrill."

"Tony's a very, very strong man in every way but I think he needs that kind of support. On the whole, I think that busy and talented men need a woman behind them and without that support their career can really be harmed."

"Occasionally people have asked me to play various parts over the years but I've always thought, 'No - I'm not going to confuse the issue.' And I think in my case, I was right because I'm not very good at splitting my concentration."

"Sometimes I see a part which makes me think, 'My word, I think I could have done quite well in that. I think I would have enjoyed playing that.' But apart from that I have no regrets at all."

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## Profit and loss in the marriage stakes

I once saw a magazine illustration of the dual-career couple's ideal bedroom: it had a queen-size bed and his and her computers on the bedside tables.

I have often since wondered how such a partnership would spend its most intimate moments and now I know - it engages in "win-win negotiations", as set out in a new "upbeat guide to joint decision making" aimed at "college-educated, two-career mates with a trusting relationship and large income who find no problem in talking about marriage in the language of business."

I do not know any such twosomes myself, although I have a friend who keeps her Christmas card list stored in her word processor. But she certainly doesn't qualify in the trusting relationship stakes, as every time she sees her husband establish eye-contact with another woman, she glides over and flicks a non-existent flake of dandruff from his collar.

Nor, if things got rough, do I see her taking him out for a final executive lunch and saying in her best managing-director manner, "This is hard for me to say, but I'm afraid I'm going to have to let you go." I think she would beat the hell out of him with the meat-tenderizing mallet.

As for me, I am definitely out of the catchment area. Not only would I never be able to talk about marriage in the language of business, I can't even talk about business in the language of business and am always absentmindedly signing my name on office memos together with a scrawled "love and kisses".

Win-win negotiations include setting "mutual dirt thresholds", which I suppose is business-speak for one person promising to wipe the ring around the bath on exiting from it, if the other refrains from snatching up the Vim and a damp cloth and attacking the fingerplates every time somebody touches a door.

Alas, a home is not an office and I can't see such an arrangement working, on account of human frailty and built-in forgetfulness. At work, even the most slovenly person is kept up to scratch by a backup system of filing-clerks and typewriter-repair men, office cleaners and disposable paper cups. And even the most fanatical of domestic perfectionists can hardly sit at her desk, dusting every single card in her index box, for fear of unpleasant stories reaching the personnel office.

Office conditions can rarely be simulated in the comfort of one's own home, however high-



PENNY PERRICK

technically it may be furnished. I mean, if you splash grease all over the microwave, armies of workers aren't going to arrive and wipe it off, even if you are somebody quite important.

I do not think I could ever have entered into win-win situations with a man I was once married to, who liked the sound of music to the extent of raising the roof with it, while my ideal ambience resembles a Trappist monastery. We could have negotiated ourselves into a position whereby he decamped with his ghetto-blasters into a soundproof room, but that would have meant that he would not have heard yells for help at times when the doorbell rang as I was applying my Sunset Auburn semi-permanent hair-colouring.

The fact that opposites attract can be perfectly win-win in business partnerships - the flamboyant man of ideas allied to the steady influence who does the accounting, for instance - but can be very lose-lose when it comes to marriage. Hoarders always fetch up with people who whisk today's newspaper into the dustbin by 11am. The unpunctual form funding relationships with these who think that the time state on an invitation indicates that you are meant to arrive 15 minutes before. These are problems without solutions, short of death or divorce.

Offered little comfort by win-win theories, I turned for true sagacity to Peter Tinswood's latest novel *Call It a Canary* and, as I had hoped, turned up some universal truths. Such as "Men and women are totally incompatible, so the only way they can survive is by living with each other". Or "... when a man and a woman fall out, there's always faults on both sides. And it's always the man that's to blame".

"Win-Win Negotiations for Couples by Charlotte Whitely (Para Research, \$12.95). Call it a Canary (Macmillan, £8.95).

## Schizophrenia - the shame and despair

From Richard Forrest, Havelock Rise, Luton, Bedfordshire

Your series of articles on schizophrenia (Spectrum, Dec 16, 17, 18) came at a bad time of the year for me. My wife suffered from this appalling illness. She killed herself two years ago on December 17.

Your account of the horrors suffered by the families of victims of the disease left me amazed at the capacity for suffering these people must have. In my case, the period between the onset of the breakdown and my wife's suicide was less than three months. When I remember what I endured during that brief period, and consider that some human beings may have to endure the same for years on end, I feel a sense both of shame, and helplessness.

The shame comes from the feeling that, though I want to be able to help, I cannot face the thought of confronting the someone else that depth of desolation and despair I arrived at during this period. The helplessness comes from my own attempts to help my wife come to terms with her illness. I fear that nothing I did or could have done had any effect other than to drive her deeper into her emotional trap.

In the space of a few weeks, I watched a warm, highly intelligent, deeply religious young woman whom I loved more than anyone else change to a cynical, manipulative, brutal and unfeeling stranger. I could cope with her hearing voices, getting messages from the radio and television and being watched day and night by people

## TALKBACK

using special cameras. But to see a stranger looking at me out of my wife's eyes, and realizing that I could not know if her protestations that she loved me were true or a sham designed to manipulate me was almost beyond enduring. Had I not had the responsibility of care for my young children, I believe that I would by now have taken my life, as she did.

The onset of my wife's illness was very sudden, but I was able to obtain psychiatric help fairly quickly. Schizophrenia was diagnosed only in the week before she died. Looking back at the events, I can see a reluctance on the part of the medical staff either to talk to me of the possibility of schizophrenia, or apparently to face it themselves.

I can well understand this reluctance. In my wife's case, there would have been no way of distinguishing between a cure, and a convincing imitation of normal behaviour. Certainly she could pass herself off as completely normal. In particular she convinced several of her friends that any peculiarities in her behaviour were due to my bad treatment of her. One actually accused me of driving her to suicide. Following a half-hour interview with my wife, one psychiatrist suggested that I needed psychiatric treatment rather than her, as my behaviour was causing her problems. As I was being told this, my wife made her first suicide attempt. It was following this event that

schizophrenia was first mentioned as a possibility.

This uncertainty must be a great problem for doctors. In the case of schizophrenia, it seems impossible to judge success. This cannot help, either in maintaining a commitment to study the disease, or in treating it.

After the immediate shock of my wife's death, one of my strongest reactions was a feeling of relief. My normal process of grieving has been complicated by the emotional hammering I suffered during her illness, and my memories of her are distorted by the images of the creature she became. Feeling guilt about this sense of relief has been part of my problem. Your articles have helped me by illustrating that my worst fears of what could have happened had she not died were justified, and that the effect this would have had on the children was potentially far worse than that of losing their mother.

More than anything else, I wish she could have been cured, and that I could be with her again as she was before her illness. I believe this is the only way in which the wounds inflicted on me by her illness can fully be cured. This is now impossible in this life.

From Anthony Clare, Professor of Psychological Medicine, St Bartholomew's Hospital, Medical College

To judge from some of the moving personal case histories contained in the three impressive articles on schizophrenia, the idea is widespread that a

seriously mentally ill patient can be compulsorily detained and treated only if it is deemed necessary for the health and safety of the patient or for the protection of others.

In fact, the 1983 Act, like its predecessor, the Mental Health Act 1959, makes it plain that a mentally ill patient may be detained if it is deemed necessary for the health or safety of the patient. In making no change, Parliament resisted immense pressure to make dangerousness the key criterion.

However, as the series showed, relatives of the mentally ill find themselves increasingly unable to obtain help from psychiatrists until patients are so disordered and disorganised as to be gravely at risk to themselves and others.

While there are several admirable controls built into the 1983 Act to ensure that patients are not detained wrongly and have access to an independent appeals tribunal to ensure that when they are suffering deterioration they are actually detained and treated.

The Mental Health Act Commission is understandably vigilant in seeing that I and my professional colleagues do not overstep our legal powers but appear indifferent to the possibility that we will increasingly refrain from using them, preferring instead to indulge in a particular form of defensive medicine. Indeed, the draft Code of Practice being prepared by the Commission may well make the compulsory admission and treatment of such patients even more difficult.

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Cooking the book

Westland is not the only controversy concerning Michael Heseltine's mind. He is also being dragged into an alleged breach of copyright by the Ministry of Defence of the hitherto unpublished memoirs of the Duke of Wellington's cook James Thornton. The original manuscript is owned by a Bernard Tomlinson, who originally offered it for publication to Nigel Hollis, the sales director of Heinemann. Heinemann declined and the original was returned. Then, without Tomlinson's knowledge, it appeared in the MOD's official journal, the *British Army Review*. The memoirs had been edited by Michael Glover, who wrote in a footnote: "I am most grateful to Messrs Nigel Hollis and Nigel Viney for making a copy of the original manuscript available to me." (Viney also worked for Heinemann, and Glover is his military historian cousin). In a two-page letter to David Steel, who has taken up the case, Heseltine denies breach of copyright, saying the MOD published in "good faith". Tomlinson, who has since found a publisher, tells me the issue is "hot" and is to seek substantial damages.

## Casting couch

Read what you will into the fortunes of two of the senior Metropolitan policemen most involved in the Broadwater Farm riot last October. Deputy Assistant Commissioner Mike Richards, the area commander, was the only policeman to be awarded the OBE in the New Year honours list. The equally-criticized local chief superintendent, Colin Couch, will soon be clearing his desk in Tottenham and departing to the Branshill police college in Hampshire as a student on a senior command course.

● Brace yourself for the Belgrano of 1986: today Unwin publishes *The Rainbow Warrior Affair*. Next month Gollancz brings us *Sink The Rainbow!*, followed by Hutchinson's *Rainbow Warrior: The French Attempts to Sink Greenpeace*. And yes, Penguin. *The Death of the Rainbow Warrior*.

## Going spare

Shock horror at a recent party staged by the feminist magazine *Spare Rib* - a man appeared. Worse, he started to dance - solo, naturally. The demon, who was helping to organize the music for the all-female bands, was asked to leave the floor. Incensed, he is alleged to have picked up a broken bottle later in the evening and thrown it at the sisters. Happily it missed. In the current *Spare Rib*, Maria North, who was at the party, writes: "It is obvious that we need to find venues where the presence of men is not insisted upon..."

## Bob's caff

Ignorant of Robert Maxwell's latest order that all phone calls to his new Manchester newspaper plant should be answered "Maxwell House", the *Mirror*'s district reporters have responded with such robust words as "I want the newsdesk, not some coffee-shop." I am told, too, that Manchester's first management meeting of the year was delayed until a senior *Mirror* lackey descended from the roof, where he had been pacing out the positions for four flagpoles from which Maxwell's ensign will be flown.

BARRY FANTONI



"Talk - or shall I call in Rough Justice?"

## High road

Bill Torrance, the star British Rail uses to promote business in Scotland (the Scots weren't too keen on Jimmy Savile), is, as they say, "getting there". Only it's not by train. When Torrance is summoned to London to make railway commercials, he travels not by BR but BA. "I have to get there and back as fast as I can", he explains.

## Errant heirs

It looks as if Tony Benn should have second thoughts about his idea for creating 1,000 peers who would vote to abolish the Lords. Clement Attlee created 45 hereditary peerages during his six years as Labour prime minister. In a book out today, *The Queen Has Been Pleased*, author John Walker points out that these "have hardly brought long-term benefit and advantage to the Labour party". Of the heirs of these peers, only five still take the Labour whip. Thirteen have become Conservatives, five have joined the Alliance, 10 are independents, five give themselves no description and eight have yet to make an appearance in the Lords.

PHS

## Two opposition views on the issue still plaguing the Cabinet

# Westland: the third option

There is a good deal of innocent pleasure to be had from observing the struggle for the future of Westland Helicopters. There can rarely have been an occasion when the protagonists disagreed so publicly or when a prime minister seemed so powerless to impose her will.

Dissension within the Cabinet has been so overt and so prolonged that it is hard to see how the two protagonists, Michael Heseltine and Leon Brittan, can both survive. The loser must surely go, and even the winner will be severely diminished. But the issue has a significance that goes well beyond its entertainment value or its consequences for ministers' careers. At stake are questions of national defence.

The government has so far denied that anything more is involved than a decision by the shareholders of a private company about the best commercial deal on offer to them. The government says officially that it has no view. It is this hands-off stance which, paradoxically, has permitted and encouraged ministers to promote their differing cases; for if government policy is not involved, how can Mrs Thatcher prevent her ministers from acting as brokers for one commercial interest or another? The political debate which Mrs Thatcher sought to abort,

and which should have taken place in the Cabinet room, is being conducted in the full glare of publicity.

The truth is that the survival of Westland, and who controls it, are no ordinary commercial matters. Westland is not an ordinary commercial company. It has depended on substantial orders from the armed forces; equally the national defence capability has depended heavily on Westland. Though a private company, it is an integral part of our defence procurement industry.

If Westland went out of business, passed under foreign control or became a sub-contractor to others, we should be left dependent on foreign suppliers for one of the most vital instruments of modern warfare. Without the helicopter's troop-carrying, reconnaissance and anti-tank capacity, we should be fatally ill-equipped to pursue a conventional campaign of any duration.

Heseltine is surely right to recognize this. It remains a mystery (and one that is particularly damaging to him) that the Prime Minister is apparently content to allow her Defence Secretary's judgement on a matter of national defence to be overruled by the short-term commercial interests of a group

of shareholders. So Heseltine, while arguing the wider significance of the decision, is compelled to conduct his argument in terms only of the attractiveness to the shareholders of his favoured solution. As Mrs Thatcher will not allow him to deploy his full case, it is difficult to be sure whether his enthusiasm for the European option is well-founded.

There is, to begin with, all the difference in the world between an independent British company seeking collaborative European projects in order to share basic costs and secure access to a larger market, and the option proposed by Heseltine. Under this, the company's independence would be seriously compromised by rival enterprises, taking a major shareholding. Westland would be unable to manufacture helicopters in competition with its own most important shareholders, at least two of which would be nationalized concerns.

Questions remain unanswered about the proposed European collaboration. It is simply design work that is to be shared - in which case Westland is expected to pick up part of the large bills already run up by the Italian firm of Augusta and the Germans? Or is manufacturing to be shared as well, and if so, why should a European consortium

which already has excess capacity contemplate manufacture in Britain when, unlike the Americans, it can do so more economically in its own countries?

If each national industry is to make just a part of the complete aircraft, would we be happy to rely on helicopters of which vital parts are being manufactured in areas of Europe that might be overrun in the event of war?

All this merits debate - and not one conducted as if the company concerned merely ran a brewery. Any such debate will fall if it does not include the most obvious and rational option. If Westland cannot be allowed to fail, and if the government must become involved (if only to write to the shareholders of a mistaken choice by its shareholders) then the state ought to acquire a majority shareholding.

Mrs Thatcher's refusal even to think about a national policy for the helicopter industry does not just threaten ministerial careers. Britain's defence is jeopardized.

Bryan Gould

The author, MP for Dagenham, is Labour's frontbench spokesman on trade.

# Victim of Service rivalries

Nobody would deny that some of Westland's problems are of its own making, a fact that has been taken account of in recent changes to its senior management. But many are the result of government mishandling of helicopter procurement. In 1978 the Ministry of Defence produced an Air Staff Target for the replacement of the RAF's ageing fleet of helicopters, which it flies in support of the Army. But, it now admits, no financial provision was ever made for this project and the RAF, having overspent its budget, could not find the money from other sources.

However, the programme was considered of such importance that it went ahead on the assumption that the money would be found from somewhere. This assumption resulted in Michael Heseltine initiating a competition in the spring of 1984. Sikorsky (USA), Aerospatiale (France) and Westland were invited to present proposals to produce a new tactical transport helicopter by about 1990. The services and civil servants seemed to be impressed with the Westland 30/400: it met the requirements; was the least expensive; was British and could be used as a vehicle for the development of two other projects close to the heart of the MoD, a new Rolls Royce engine and a new technology gearbox.

The Westland aircraft was finally selected and work began on more detailed specifications. Apart from providing badly needed work for Westland, the MoD's endorsement would have helped to obtain sizeable orders from other countries which had shown interest.

Last autumn, however, the Army announced

that it wanted to "reassess" its requirement for transport helicopters, indicating that an aircraft of the size originally asked for by the MoD was too small. This put the British Army at variance with every other army in the world, all of which are giving priority to light tactical transport helicopters.

The reason for this muddled thinking is easy to see. The British are unique in NATO in splitting their tiny small battlefield helicopter forces between the Army and the RAF, which have different ideas on how they should be used. This division of responsibility means there is no cohesive pressure for a bigger helicopter force under unified control. As a result British forces in West Germany are reckoned to be at least 150 helicopters short of the number required.

The Army Air Corps, which operates the Army's helicopters, is a young, small corps which holds little sway in the corridors of power when up against the older, more traditional arms - the infantry, armour and artillery. The attitude

towards helicopters in the Army has been described to me as similar to that early this century when it was asked to take an interest in tanks.

Similarly the RAF helicopter force is small and highly professional but has no senior officers of its own to speak for it and carries little "clout" in competition with fighters and strategic aircraft.

It is logical to everyone, including the younger RAF helicopter crews - but unhappily not their air marshals - that battlefield helicopters should be owned and operated by one service, which ought to be the Army. This would allow the RAF to concentrate on its major role - the exercise of air power.

As the Army Air Corps operates its helicopters with significantly fewer men than the RAF, this should provide greater cost efficiency. Other benefits would be firmer direction of the Army's aviation arm in both tactical use and equipment procurement; closer integration on the battlefield between aviation and the other combat arms; and encouragement for some of our generals to think more about battlefield mobility.

Westland's future lies initially with its own management and workforce; but it also depends on sensible procurement by the MoD and intelligent planning by the armed forces. We must hope that the present crisis brings improvement in all three spheres.

Paddy Ashdown

The author, MP for Yeovil, is the Liberal Party's trade and industry spokesman.

## Hong Kong: Simon Winchester's bold plan to calm the jitters

# A job made to measure for Charles

On a cool Saturday evening in October, to the sound, no doubt, of some sad sea shanty played by a Marine band, the royal yacht Britannia will slip her moorings in Shanghai, ease into the greasy waters of the Whangpoo river and sail majestically out to the tidal streams of the Yangtze. The Queen will have ended her historic week-long visit to China - the first reigning British monarch ever to have graced the Middle Kingdom with her presence.

Two days later, given fair weather and a good push from the currents in the Strait of Taiwan, Her Majesty will arrive in Hong Kong. For half a week she will preside over Britain's last crown colony in the Orient. Perhaps, indeed, it will be the last visit ever to be made by a sovereign before that moment, 4,000-odd days from now, when Hong Kong slips back to its rightful owners, the Chinese.

We know little of the plans for the tour of China, save that the Queen will be expected to stroll on the Great Wall, will be asked to try sea slugs and *mao tai* at the ritual banquet in the Great Hall of the People, and will visit the terracotta army in the city of Xian.

We know even less of the plans for her stay in our tiny imperial relic, whose capital is still, to pedantic geographers, a city named after her great-great-grandmother Victoria. But she could make her visit memorable by uttering an unexpected and stunningly imaginative pronouncement. She could announce the imminent appointment of her heir as the last British colonial governor of Hong Kong.

It would be a diplomatic masterstroke. With a single gesture Her Majesty could assure the future health of an otherwise ailing colony; she could bring Sino-British relations to a new level of cordiality;



Could the Prince inherit the planned bar now worn by Sir Charles Youde?

she could give to an otherwise understandably bored prince a role with purpose and real importance. And the Princess of Wales would have five million loyal subjects at her feet. She could practise the queenly art to her heart's content, readying herself for the day of accession and the trials of palace life.

Hong Kong, in the closing years of its dependency, needs a strong governor. The present man, Sir Edward Youde, is a scholarly figure whose precise use of the Mandarin tongue is rendered quite charming, it is said, by his lilting Welsh accent. But he is not a noticeably strong or forthright governor, and the view is growing in the colony that the crafty mainland Chinese are beginning to do with the colony more or less what they will.

That is, admittedly, only an impression - but then again Hong Kong is a place that relies very much on impressions. If the money-men believe things to be going wrong, they and their money will leave. Many have already gone. Others could swiftly follow. Confidence could evaporate, leaving only the fragment memory of good fortune.

Sir Edward, who is 62, is due to leave in about a year. A full decade will thus remain during which British governance will still be necessary - and the Foreign Office has made it clear that, whatever the Chinese may wish, a British with goose-feather plumes, white duck jacket and Wilkinson sword will

govern up to the hour of handover.

But to whom should this lustrous plum of a job be given? One name canvassed at Government House up on the peak of late has been that of Edward Heath, a good friend of the Chinese, a figure much respected in the Orient. His friends, though, say he is reluctant to assume the peculiar challenges of the task.

David Wilson, the career diplomat given most credit for negotiating the joint agreement with China, is fast heading for his knighthood and ambassadorial rank, and is the natural choice of Whitehall. But he, while amiable and sound, and a mountaineer to boot, has no public reputation for the kind of strong resolve that the colonialists believe they need.

How much better, how truly bold it would be, to have the Prince of Wales installed in Government House instead.

No cunning Chinese diplomat or central committee member would then dare try to tinker with a colony headed by a British version of Imperial Wizard, Grand Dragon and Great Fandrum all wrapped up in one.

To court displeasure with the Foreign Office is one thing; to risk the wrath of a sovereign's house is quite another. No: from the date of the prince's appointment until midnight on June 30, 1997, Hong Kong would be treated by Peking just as it desires and deserves to be

careful look at collision, to see whether they should give it a warning label in their next edition.

I do not think that they need to bother too much. There is no implication in the prefix *col-* that both objects have to be moving when they clash together. There are examples from an early date of good writers using *collide* and *collision* about one moving and one stationary object. "The Blood collides against the Sides of the Aorta", 1746. "The collision of the waters against the tips of the orifice", 1677.

My friend is barking up the wrong tree. But I am pleased to see that Sir James Murray, who edited this volume of his dictionary himself, notes that when the word was first used of railway trains or ships in collision, c1860 to 1870, it was objected to as an Americanism.

# Collision course

Philip Howard: new words for old

Misguided journals suppose that, if they write that a car crashes into a lamp post, they are implying that the car driver was responsible for the accident. So they prefer to write *collide*, which implies no blame, and will pacify the lawyer. And so the well of English is being defiled yet again by hacks.

The Oxford lexicographers write ironically back, saying that if a usage is widely accepted by careful writers, but generally avoided by careful ones, their policy is to include it in dictionaries, but to label it as disputed. They are having a

"My father collided with an ass, which was lying asleep in the middle of the road." And John Wain, in *The Smaller Sky*, writes: "His head came into painful collision with a wooden crate." We need not attach too much value to this evidence. You could condemn the Day Lewis sentence as badly constructed. The quotation from Wain could refer to a crate that was moving. Oxford says that if a usage is widely accepted by careful writers, but generally avoided by careful ones, their policy is to include it in dictionaries, but to label it as disputed. They are having a

## Richard Holme

# Now see who's being squeezed

Coming to terms with three-party politics in an electoral system designed for two parties is not easy for anyone. Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, tries to cope by denying the Alliance's validity and representing it, as he did after the Tyne Bridge by-election, as an interloper "typically intervening" in a two-player game. In this simplistic propaganda, a vote for the Alliance becomes a vote-for Labour.

The facts do not support the case. If anything, detailed analysis of recent Gallup polls suggests the reverse - that the Alliance provides the best assurance that Labour will not win an overall majority at the next general election. It is true that the Alliance's advance is bad news for the Conservatives, but by no stretching of the data can it be represented as good news for Labour.

If Tebbit's distaste for socialism is as acute as his line of argument suggests, he should perhaps be asking his City friends to redirect some of their personal orders to Messrs Steel and Owen since they are his best bet against a Labour victory in 1987.

Gallup surveys for September, October and November have been averaged out to provide a three-month set of voting-intention figures. This provides a sample of over 28,000 which permits detailed analysis in each region of the country; furthermore, the accumulation of data spread over three months will have ironed out the temporary boost which each party in turn received from the conference season.

The percentage share of voting intentions for each party was Labour 34.2, Conservative 32.2, Alliance 31.7. No surprises there - the figures are roughly in line with other surveys - but if the figures are analyzed to show the distribution of support region by region, we find how much the political map has changed since June 1983.

Then the Alliance was in third place in nine of the 11 regions. Today it lies third in two regions only, and by the slenderest margin. In the north, Scotland and Wales the Alliance challenges Labour. In the south the Alliance and the Conservatives are the contenders.

The first-past-the-post system tends to make a two-horse race out of elections, squeezing the third party out. Although in a few constituencies Liberals, and latterly the Alliance, have turned tactical voting to their advantage, across the country as a whole they have been the victims of this squeeze. Today the Alliance looks more like a squeeze than a squeeze. Here is the current party pecking order around Britain:

	Lab	Con	Alliance
North	1	2	3
North-east	1	3	2
North-west	1	3	2
Scotland	1	3	2
Wales	1	3	2
East of England	3	1	2
West of England	2	1	3
London	2	1	3
East of London	3	1	2
South-east	3	1	2
South-west	3	2	1

At above 30 per cent of the national vote, the relatively even spread of Alliance support across the country which penalized it in 1983 begins to look more of an advantage, for it puts Labour and SDP into the running virtually everywhere.

The Brecon and Radnor or Tyne Bridge effect of some Tory voters rallying behind the Alliance as the best prospect of defeating Labour, begins to look like a rational tactic across Scotland, Wales and the north of England. This may pose a stronger threat to Labour in its heartlands than the Conservatives have ever been able to muster. And for Neil Kinnock, the gloomy message does not end there.

Since the 1983 general election, Labour and the Alliance have both benefited equally on a national basis from the decline in Conservative support, each picking up about six voters in 100. The problem for Labour is that it has not picked up votes where it needs them most. The revival of support is coming either in the southern areas, where Labour remains a hopeless third, or in its strongholds in Scotland and Wales where the Conservatives are redundant.

In London and the Midlands, where 40 per cent of Labour's list of target seats are, the Labour pick-up has been only three voters in 100, whereas the Alliance has picked up eight in 100. Local by-election results confirm this trend. In fact, taking the target seats as a whole across Britain, in the 130 seats which Kinnock has set himself to win to form a majority government, the Alliance has actually picked up more support than Labour. Labour is doing even less well in its vital target seats than it is nationally.

There are lessons for all contestants in these figures. For the Alliance, that it is short of overall victory by only five or six voters in 100, if it is sufficiently tough in using the electoral system to squeeze the third party in each region. For Labour, that breakthrough looks further away than it did when Kinnock took over from Michael Foot. And for Tebbit, that he should consider dropping electoral misrepresentation and adopting proportional representation. His party may need it more than he realizes.

The author is a member of the Liberal-SDP Alliance strategy committee.

## moreover... Miles Kington

# Exactly what I never wanted

Yes, it's Sales time again! Sales, the game that anyone can play - and very few can win! AD last year, teams of hand-picked workers in Taiwan, Hong Kong and somewhere near Bristol have been battling against the clock to bring you the season's first shipment of "Now Only £9.99" placards. They have been churning out trousers with one leg shorter than the other, jerseys with one vital thread missing, and toasters which have never failed to bite yet. Goods with all the famous brand names of the world, many of them spelt correctly, have been speeding towards these shores in crates marked "Sales Goods - High Street, England". And now it's time for you to go out and pit your wits against crack teams of sales assistants - if you can find them!

Here's how the game works. You go to a department store in search of something you really need, say a video recorder. No, that's ridiculous. Nobody really needs a video recorder. So let's say an ironing board, marked down from £17 to only £12.99. When you get there, you find that all the ironing boards have gone, so you get half a dozen pairs of string gloves and a home computer instead. If, on the other hand, you really wanted some gloves and a home computer, you find they have all gone, so you get an ironing board instead. It's as simple as that.

But why, you may ask, do you play Sales right after Christmas, at the very time when you need to put your feet up? We asked Henry Cashmere, Professor of High Street Trading at Milton Keynes University.

"Well," says the professor, "it seems that in the old days shops used to have stock left over from Christmas that they wanted to get rid of, so they would reduce prices from Boxing Day onwards. Nowadays, of course, they wouldn't dream of doing that - they import special sales goods from Taiwan, Hong Kong and somewhere near Bristol, and hide all that good stuff left over from Christmas. They then mark the sales goods with slogans like Gigantic Reductions or Prices Slash, Slash, Slash!"

What do these slogans mean? "They mean that the price is unchanged." Yes, you have to be good to win at the game of Sales. We talked to Mr and Mrs Buzzard of Leytonstone, who had just been up to town to get a new cooker in the Sales. They got it all right, reduced from £495 to only £399.99. But there was one snag.

"When we got home, we found that the pilot flame didn't work and the rings were the wrong size. We rang up the shop, and got through only two days later. We then found out that the cooker we bought was a model withdrawn in November, and that parts were now unavailable!"

"But that's all the fun of the game of Sales," chips in Mrs Buzzard. "Sales you see, and there you don't. We had a lot of fun, especially getting the cooker home on the Tube, and I don't regret it for a single moment."

Occasionally people do get a real bargain. Mr Oswald Pyke of Leeds, for instance, spotted at his local hardware store a Trident missile marked down from £12 billion to only £19.99. So he got it. He thinks the reduction was due to the fact that it was two years past the sell-by date, but he has no intention of using it anyway.

"I couldn't use it without the launcher, and they were right out of launchers, but the whole point of having a Trident missile is not to use it. It's just the fun of having it. Ask Mr Heseltine. To be quite honest, I'd gone looking for half a dozen gloves and an ironing board, but they were right out."

Has anyone ever got what they wanted in the Sales game? Professor Cashmere again. "Not as such. No. But that's not the point. The whole point of the exercise is as an antidote to Christmas. Christmas is all about buying gifts for other people, whereas the Sales is all about buying presents for yourself, and if you know anything about human nature, you'll realize which is the more important function. After all, people have been buying gifts for days or even weeks in order to take part in the Sales, but I doubt if anyone has ever queued for more than 10 minutes to buy a Christmas present. Human nature, you see. By the way, I went to the Sales this year to get a couple of pairs of corduroy trousers."

"And what did you actually get?" This man was ironing board. Do you think it suits me?"

Well, no, frankly. But that's not the point. The point is not to win, but to take part and lose.

Thousands of furious *Times* readers have protested about the absence of Lord Moreover, our proprietor, from the New Year's Honours list. They want to know how the government could have ignored the man who had done so much in 1985 to clear the Amazon Basin of unwanted trees, sell grain to Ethiopia at a highly advantageous price, pass obsolete British secrets to the Russians and lend millions of pounds to Derek Hatton via one of his Swiss banks.

The answer is quite simple. Lord Moreover was indeed offered a second peerage by an obsequious, time-sharing peerage, which he would be entitled to use for only a fortnight at the end of the year, someone like Jeffrey Archer. Under such humiliating circumstances he had no alternative but to refuse.





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## THE VIPER'S NEST

What is to be done with Colonel Gaddafi's Libya? A regime that conducts its own terrorist actions abroad and which sponsors the terrorism of such extremists as the Palestinian Abu Nidal clearly constitutes a threat to international security. Gaddafi himself has threatened that any US or Israeli attack on Libya would lead to an unending war in the Mediterranean. Yet it can be argued that it is the Libyan leader himself who has already declared war on many Mediterranean states, and several other countries as well.

Since 1980 Colonel Gaddafi, his sinister Foreign Security Bureau and its predecessors have waged war on Libyan exiles abroad. Britain has been one of the principal battlegrounds; 23 people were wounded when the Colonel's men bombed a Manchester nightclub in March 1984; Policewoman Yvonne Fletcher was callously shot from the Libyan mission itself a month later. There have been killings and attempted killings in Greece, Egypt, France, Spain and Tunisia. The Libyan people - traditionally gentle, friendly and unfailingly courteous - have become radicalized and brutalized. Revolutionary justice has meted out public executions on dissidents within the country. Libyan exiles, once content to plot sedately in the cafes of Cairo or London, are now themselves prepared to use force, and to die in the attempt to oust Gaddafi. So far, however, the exiles' eagerness has been vastly outweighed by their ineptitude.

Indeed, the only effective opposition to Gaddafi has come from his own armed forces, which constitute the most lavishly equipped army in Africa but which seem disturbed at their Colonel's penchant for military adventurism and his desire to ensure that revolutionary institutions, and not military professionals, have the last word on how the army is run. It was the army which refused to

countenance a possible border clash with Algeria when Gaddafi appeared to be on the brink of armed intervention in Tunisia last August and September.

Recent assertions that Gaddafi is now providing Abu Nidal with the logistical requirements for his group's murderous assaults in Vienna and Rome have given rise to the idea that Israel or the USA might find Libya an appropriate target for retaliation. But there is little likelihood that an Israeli or American air strike along the lines of the Tunis raid last October will fundamentally alter the situation. The Colonel is likely in response to adopt even more brutal terrorist measures to hit at his enemies. If he does not, there is no indication that his successors will necessarily pursue a more moderate or pragmatic path. Too many Libyan leaders have become brutalized by proximity to Gaddafi.

In any event, Israeli or US retaliation might only increase Libyan revolutionary credentials and legitimacy in the eyes of other Arab states. Yet action must be taken to tackle a regime which has so consistently flouted the norms of international behaviour, a country which has annexed territory from a neighbour in contravention of its obligations to the Organisation of African Unity, which has intervened militarily in no less than three neighbouring states and whose leadership shows no signs of remorse or contrition for its actions, or the actions, of its terrorist client organizations.

In general, countries which have suffered from the offensive actions of a country have the right of retaliation against it, so they can take legal sanctions. Formal military intervention, however, is usually quite another matter. But Libya's case is not unusual. If a state habitually offends against international law it is liable to forfeit its normal cast iron defence against external intervention.

## JUSTICE AND JOURNALISM

The BBC programme *Rough Justice* was aptly, even prophetically named. Or so it might appear to those who make it. That the television inquiry into the case of a man jailed for robbery, should end with his acquittal and the punishment of two journalists who helped bring this about almost justifies calling it "Tales of the Unexpected".

This is not however to question the wisdom of the Corporation's decision to suspend the men concerned for three months without pay. This would indeed seem to have been a compromise - which took into account the views of the BBC chairman and director-general who reportedly thought that the two men should have been sacked (for using "unjustifiable threats" to get an interview). It is rather to welcome the news that the Corporation is now considering action to clarify the guidelines on interviewing techniques. Taken in conjunction with everything else, this suggests not only an appreciation of the need for some change, but an acknowledgement that the system, as well as those who operate it, should share some of the blame.

It has been a difficult twelve months for the BBC. There are those in the higher reaches, of Wood Lane who might wearily ask: "So, what's new?" But the fuss and furor over the Ulster edition of *Real Lives*, followed swiftly by the revelation that a brigadier from M15 has been casting an eye over BBC staff, must have made 1985 seem a more hazardous year than most. One characteristic of these incidents have shared with the *Rough Justice* controversy is that they have exposed the weakness of an organization so large and so imperfectly woven that two-thirds cannot always know what the other one-third is

doing. The BBC is divided and sub-divided into so many empires and far-flung domains that responsibility and good sense has to be delegated several times over.

This applies to a degree to any large organization. The difficulty faced by the BBC is that any one of these divisions is extraordinarily exposed to public scrutiny. It is rather like a footballer who perpetrates a foul behind the referee's back - but in full view of a crowded stand. One might at least expect that each player is made aware of the rules.

This is admittedly much more difficult than it sounds - and especially so in the case of a programme like *Rough Justice*. It is clearly absurd for a reporter who is investigating, say, allegations of police harassment, to outdo the police in harassing his own witnesses to gain evidence. But where does one draw the line between the kind of dogged questioning which might win him a Pulitzer prize and the coercion which could earn him the sack?

That there is a line to be drawn is undoubtedly true - and most journalists of any experience would know where it should go. But it is hard always to describe it in a way that would restrain the over-impulsive without too tightly shackling the diligent investigative journalist.

The National Union of Journalists has shown itself to be aware of the difficulty in calling for "guidelines" as opposed to "clarification". Meanwhile there are of course bodies to whom complaints can be made, like the Press Council and the Broadcasting Complaints Commission.

Whatever the difficulties however there remains a clear case for the BBC to put its own house in order - and the news that it is trying to do so is very welcome.

### Shellfish and Byron

From Mr Malvind Drummond  
Sir, It may seem odd to connect your report on the creation of large numbers of shellfish mounds by those who lived in eastern Scotland, 5,000 years ago, with the works of Lord Byron (archaeology, December 30).

The poet's grandfather, "Foul Weather Jack", alias Admiral John Byron (1723-86) survived the wreck of the *Wager* on the coast of Chile in 1741, only to be within a trice of being thrown from the canoe of some Indians who had befriended him. John Byron had committed the unforgivable sin of throwing his empty tinny shells overboard, rather than placing them reverently on one of the shellfish mounds that abound in the islands of the Chonos.

We owe a debt to the old Indian lady who interceded on his behalf, for without her the crime of failing to appease the gods properly would

have been fatal to both the midshipman and to his grandson's contribution to our poetry and literature.

Yours faithfully,  
MALVIND DRUMMOND,  
The Manor of Cadland,  
Cadland House,  
Fawley,  
Southampton, Hampshire.

### Royal imprint

From Mr Jim Milne  
Sir, Concerning Mr Cormac Rigby's suggestion (December 24) that the Post Office change the "rather girlish silhouette" of the Queen on postage stamps, may I remind him that Queen Victoria retained her youthful image until the end of her long reign, on her British stamps at least.

Yours faithfully,  
JIM MILNE,  
8 High Street,  
Swavesey, Cambridgeshire.

## Scant recognition for the police?

From Sir Eric St Johnston  
Sir, In the New Year Honours list published on December 31, out of an establishment of 63,700 (1984 figure), the Royal Navy was given two KCBs, three CBEs, four CBEs, 11 OBEs, 15 MBEs and 19 BEMs. The Army with an establishment of 61,500, were given two KCBs, six CBEs, eight CBEs, 20 OBEs, 43 MBEs, while the Royal Air Force, with an establishment of 93,100, were given one KCB, three CBEs, five OBEs, 11 OBEs, 26 MBEs and 22 BEMs.

In contrast, the police service of the United Kingdom, with an establishment of 142,000 in 1984, were given two CBEs (one to a civilian), one OBE, five MBEs and 14 BEMs.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary lost 25 men on active service in 1985, yet only two RUC men were included among the 15 officers awarded Queen's Police Medals.

The Government, which prides itself in its support for the forces of law and order, has given scant recognition to the hard work and devotion to duty by men and women in the police service during the past 12 months - a year in which the police have probably faced greater difficulties than ever before.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC ST. JOHNSTON,  
Old Swan House,  
Great Rissington,  
Gloucestershire,  
January 3.

## No honour for Geldof

From Professor P. Howard-Williams  
Sir, Some years ago colleagues of mine were offered a civil decoration by a foreign power for their "international contribution" to their sphere of work. American, Dutch, French, German and Russian colleagues received their decorations. British colleagues were not allowed to do so, because the government's rules do not allow British citizens to receive decorations for international work.

No doubt the same argument in reverse is being used for Bob Geldof - the government would not make an award for international work to a "foreign citizen".

This kind of argument is surely out of date now that the British Empire is not synonymous with the world. The omission of Bob Geldof at least saved the embarrassment of the decision over what to give him - CH or BEM?

It is not hard to guess which, given the snooks he cocked at the establishment.

Yours etc,  
PETER HOWARD-WILLIAMS,  
Department of Library and Information Studies,  
University of Loughborough,  
Loughborough,  
Leicestershire,  
January 1.

## Bench and bar

From Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Lamb, RN

Sir, A "long ship", which is how sailors customarily describe any mess, home or establishment where refreshment takes a long time in the offering or arrival, is a hazard to be avoided.

Dr Lush's plea (December 28) deserves support. To ensure ready access to a pub bar, perhaps a double yellow line (no waiting except for loading or unloading) would be the answer.

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN LAMB,  
Burrow House,  
Wyvathreath,  
Pur,  
Cornwall,  
December 29.

## Sporting firsts

From Mr Fritz Spiegel  
Sir, There are many apparent references to football in the Bible (Sporting Diary, December 28), such as Exodus XXXVI, 33: "And he made the middle bar to shoot through" and Nahum's line reminding of the free-kick position: "They make haste to the wall thereof and the defence is prepared".

For the referee Revelation X, 2 has: "And he had in his hand a little book, open..." following the exhortation (Revelation 1, 11): "What thou seest, write in a book."

The line 2 Kings, "Then Elisha said shoot, and he shot..." was clearly a prophetic reference to the great Liverpool goalkeeper and penalty-saver Elisha Scott, a team which more recently had St John playing in midfield. And not long ago one of two brothers in the Birmingham City team could truthfully confirm that he was indeed his brother's keeper.

Yours faithfully,  
FRITZ SPIEGEL,  
4 Windermere Terrace,  
Liverpool,  
December 31.

## Deaths in S Africa

From Mr Anthony L. Teasdale  
Sir, Your report (December 30) of the death in a car accident of white anti-apartheid campaigners Mrs Molly Blackburn and Dr Brian Bishop, and the injury of Dr Bishop's wife, Dr. Bishop's death, should occasion grief and sorrow on the part of all committed to peaceful change in South Africa.

In July, 1983, I and several other officials of the European Parliament toured South Africa to see the political situation there at first hand. Three of us had the enormous privilege of spending a day with Mrs Blackburn and the Bishops touring black squatter camps in the Cape Province and visiting other areas where whites were neither welcome

## Unfriendliness in outpost of Empire

From Mr Denis Hetherington  
Sir, As a past resident of the British colony of the Turks and Caicos Islands I was very interested in Simon Winchester's article (December 27). I wonder whether he realizes that if Britain is keeping her colonial subjects at arm's length, the reverse is also true.

For instance, after seven years' residence in the Turks and Caicos Islands the national of any other country can qualify for "belonger" status. This confers the right to live, work and carry on a business without revalidation of the necessary permits; also, a "belonger" can change his or her employment or type of business without interference.

There is an exception - "belonger" status is never accorded to British UK citizens who, if they wish to live and work in the islands must re-apply every year for the permits required. Authority for the issue of these permits is in the hands of locally elected council members. Decisions are often questionable and the British Governor takes no part in these matters.

Although aware that British colonies are run on the basis that the interests of the native population are paramount, I can see no reason why Britons should be actively legislated against in favour of foreign nationals.

The policy of discrimination is resulting in Providenciales, one of the Caicos Islands, being turned into a neo-colony of the USA. The

majority of business is in the hands of Americans. The island has been provided with an international airport paid for by the British taxpayer, but the British presence is at such a low level that most visitors are unaware that there is any British connection.

Simon Winchester makes the point that the islands are long for recognition from Britain. In my three years' residence there I saw little evidence of this attitude. The islanders are quite happy to accept money from the British taxpayer which subsidises the entire economy. Their views are coloured by Black Power philosophy which considers Britain is responsible for the woes of the black people, and that Britain must continue to foot the bill for all time.

The British Parliament must decide what to do with these islands. The British colonial administration is completely ineffectual. The Chief Minister is at present in a US jail for accepting bribes from drug smugglers; the islands are used openly by these smugglers.

The Turks and Caicos Islands are a drain on the British taxpayer. Britain must re-establish its authority or the islanders must sort out their own problems independently, as do the inhabitants of the near-by ex-British Bahamas.

Yours faithfully,  
DENIS HETHERINGTON,  
143 Whips Cross Road,  
Leytonstone, E11.  
December 29.

New England, a region that has contributed much to the life of the United States.

Another important point to correct is that Mr Kennedy is not an "Irish politician from Massachusetts". He is an American, with an Irish heritage certainly, but American nevertheless.

I trust your comment did not assume that western US voters would not support an elected official of Irish heritage. That might be a considerable surprise to President Reagan. We are, as John F. Kennedy pointed out, a nation of immigrants, from many lands, but all Americans. As is Massachusetts' senior senator.

Yours faithfully,  
ISAAC T. GRAVES,  
Director, Europe, Massport,  
85/87 Jernyn Street,  
St James, SW1.  
December 23.

## Kennedy heritage

From Mr Isaac T. Graves

Sir, I read your recent editorial concerning the senior United States Senator from Massachusetts with considerable interest ("Senator who?" December 21). My purpose in writing is not to defend Senator Kennedy - he is perfectly capable of doing that for himself - but to correct certain other inaccuracies.

Massachusetts has the lowest unemployment of the 10 largest industrial states in America. The nation's high technology medicine, and education, and is a major financial center. The economic recovery of Massachusetts is well documented and reflects an area that can hardly be termed a "rust bowl" state.

Moreover, the liberalism that you decry in Senator Kennedy is part of the political and social heritage of

## Monopoly powers

From the Director General of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors

Sir, In his letter to you of December 18, N. G. Allen drew attention to the use by some local councils of their powers of public purchase to impose their views on totally unrelated political issues on their contractors and suppliers.

Clearly it must be wrong for public authorities to seek to penalise firms by denying them work for no better reason than that the firms have undertaken major nuclear defence contracts for the elected national Government. In so doing, local authorities are not only seeking to interfere in matters of national defence, over which they have no proper jurisdiction, but are also putting at risk their general duty to secure the best possible value for the public money which they spend.

By the same token, it seems to us undesirable that the national Government owes a duty to its contractors and suppliers to ensure

that they are under proper statutory protection against such tactics.

On April 18, 1985, William Waldegrave, the Minister for Local Government, in a debate on this topic did indeed give a clear and unconditional undertaking that legislation would be introduced in this session of Parliament. He has recently, however, abandoned that undertaking.

The result is that firms who entered into nuclear defence contracts with the Government in good faith, relying on a ministerial undertaking that protection would be forthcoming, now find themselves exposed to further harassment and potentially very damaging discrimination.

In the view of my federation, the Government deserves severe censure for abandoning principle in favour of political expediency.

Yours faithfully,  
DEREK GAULTER,  
Director General,  
The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, Cowdroy House,  
6 Portugal Street, WC2.

## Lessons from Swiss

From Alan Searle

Sir, May another Britisher who has also lived a number of years in Switzerland, and who has been intimately connected with that country all his life, add a few words to the excellent letter (December 27) from Mr W. Farr?

The great Swiss success story is founded on their willingness always to compromise in politics wherever possible. Whether or not this is due to the influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau I cannot say. As the Swiss will explain rather dolefully, "We stagger from one soggy compromise to the next". And then they add more cheerfully, "But it works. In practical terms it delivers the goods". This was born, not from

Rousseau theorizing, but from sheer necessity to survive surrounded by much larger nations and not always very friendly.

There was a time when we in Britain were the envy of the world for our willingness and ability to compromise in politics. We had to, as a small island nation dependent on survival on large European commitments and foreign trade. Today we seem to have lost this ability to choose the *via media*, and this at a time when, in different circumstances, it is required just as much as previously. We now go from confrontation to confrontation as right and left refuse to concede an inch.

Yours sincerely,  
ALAN SEARLE,  
67 Fitzgerald Road, E11.

## Wind in the wires

From Mrs John Miller

Sir, To Mr Alker's regret (December 27) for the loss of the "banning of wind in the wires," may I add a memory of my childhood?

I used to press an ear to one of the tall wooden poles and listen, enchanted, to the faint, twanging buzz that I could then hear - the voices, I believed, of magical strangers talking to each other across the spaces of the world.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTIAN MILLER,  
The Old Stables,  
Newbury, Berkshire.

## Art and design

From Mr Quentin Blake

Sir, It would seem from a recent newspaper report that the President of the Royal Academy need look no further for evidence of the inter-relationship of art and design than the academy's own restaurant.

The china for the restaurant has been decorated with designs by the painter Philip Sutton, R.A.; and it has proved so irresistible to the public that it has had to be withdrawn before it disappears entirely.

Yours faithfully,  
QUENTIN BLAKE,  
Flat 8,  
30 Bramham Gardens, SW5.

and Mrs Blackburn worked hard with "Black Sash" - a peaceful white women's organisation campaigning to help the black majority use the few legal rights it possesses against the arbitrary enforcement of the law. The Pretoria Government has, of course, tried to suppress Black Sash's activities, not without success.

It is a tragedy that South Africa should lose work such as theirs: without moderate, democratic opposition whites operating within the political system for peaceful change, the fate of South Africa will be grim indeed.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY TEASDALE,  
36 rue Bosquet,  
Brussels 1060,  
Belgium,  
December 30.

by the blacks nor normally permitted to enter by the Government.

The work of all three ranks in my view as perhaps the most selfless, as well as dangerous, in the service of a great ideal that I have ever witnessed in my life. They were welcome everywhere and were treated with love and affection by disposed blacks in places where the arrival of whites normally heralded fear and intimidation, if not violence.

This was especially the case in Crossroads, where their humanitarian spirit was very moving to an outside observer such as myself, and highly prized by a population living under the constant threat of eviction.

Mr Bishop was a leading figure in the Catholic Church, whilst his wife

## Charity letters without appeal

From Mr John M. Montgomery

Sir, A lively company with which I am connected receives a large number of charitable appeals. I would like to make some general points which might be considered by those who wish to submit appeals.

Half of the appeals submitted to my company do not fall within our policy guidelines. I would suggest that it is important to find out the policy of the prospective donor before submitting an appeal.

Charities should set out succinctly what the object of the appeal is. In one extreme case a major national organization sent out separately six different sets of documents from which it was virtually impossible to find out what the object of the appeal was. Submissions should also be brief, one national charity sent a 46-page appeal, a waste of paper and money.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN M. MONTGOMERY,  
22 Red Lane,  
Claygate,  
Essex,  
Surrey,  
December 31.

## From Mr Ian Ross

Sir, I wonder how many people realize that, amidst all the euphoria of the clearing banks claiming "no bank charges", charities are excluded? This is certainly so in the case of our own bankers.

Yours truly,  
IAN ROSS,  
UK National Director,  
International Christian Relief,  
PO BOX 180,  
16 St John's Hill,  
Sevenoaks,  
Kent,  
January 2.

## Future of Westland

From Sir Christopher Cockrell, FRSE

Sir, Westland owns the British Hovercraft Corporation. Do we want our hovercraft know-how to go to the United States via Sikorsky? In the United States, 100 hovercraft are being built for the navy.

In this country, hovercraft development is stagnating for lack of the sort of help it would be receiving in the USA or France or Japan or Germany - or Russia, which has many hovercraft.

Acorns cannot survive to grow into saplings and then oak trees without cultivation.

I should say that I have no connection with the British Hovercraft Corporation, and no financial interest in hovercraft.

Yours sincerely,  
CHRISTOPHER COCKRELL,  
16 Prospect Place,  
Hythe,  
Southampton,  
Hampshire,  
January 5.

## Interest on policies

From the Director of the National Consumer Council

Sir, Mr Oppé (December 30) misses the point about interest on life policies. Of course, the actual payment of the proceeds of a policy should be delayed until evidence of death and the entitlements of the claimant have both been proved. What is scandalous is that any insurance company should take advantage of the situation by not adding interest to the proceeds during this period, in effect giving itself an interest-free loan at the beneficiaries' expense.

The proposed revised statement of long-term insurance practice is quite unacceptable. Interest should be paid from the date of death, not from two months afterwards. Contrary to what Mr Oppé says, sums of money are being unfairly withheld from beneficiaries.

Yours faithfully,  
JEREMY MITCHELL, Director,  
National Consumer Council,  
18 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1,  
December 30.

## Fires on the farm

From the Director of the Fire Protection Association

Sir, Your correspondent's report concerning arson on farms (Spectrum, December 27) rightly draws attention to a serious problem. In one important respect, however, his picture is incorrect. He reports that agricultural arsonists comprise farmers seeking insurance money, country dwellers with a grudge against farmers and "genuine arsonists" who derive a thrill from flames.

In point of fact most arson, whether on farms or in factories, is associated with vandalism. Children and the young are frequently involved. In particular, his passing reference to industrial arson as being a by-product of the recession, with businessmen defrauding insurers, is wrong.

A seminar arranged in November, 1985, in Brussels by the European Conference of Fire Protection Associations confirmed that throughout Europe the major cause of arson is vandalism.

This seminar identified a programme of action for governments, fire brigades, police, insurers and managements to help begin to overcome the scourge of arson which is now costing hundreds of millions of pounds a year. In this fight against arson it is vitally important accurately to identify the true motivation of arsonists. If not, then the remedial measures applied will be largely wasted.

Yours faithfully,  
C. DOUGLAS WOODWARD,  
Director,  
Fire Protection Association,  
140 Aldersgate Street, EC1,  
January 2.

## ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 6 1820

William Cobbett (1763-1835) and *The Times* were bitter enemies and rivals for over 30 years. Cobbett founded his weekly *Political Register* in 1800 and it became the voice of the working classes. In their attacks on each other the two journals gave no quarter - the *Register's* "bloody old Times", countered by *Printing House Square's* "old Cobbett's paunch" is one example of their vituperative style. Yet on Cobbett's death *The Times* was generous - "We never deliberately injured him... and in his grave we should be sorry to offer him any injustice". The reference to Tom Paine (1737-1809) arises from the dishonouring in 1819 of his body from his grave in America by Cobbett who brought it to Liverpool.

## ADVICE TO MR COBBETT

We are disposed to give a few words of sound counsel to some of our contemporaneous writers, in which we may perhaps encounter the usual state of uncalculated advisers, that of giving offence; yet the desire of doing good still "tricks us on". Mr COBBETT, it is understood, means to attempt, as he once did before, the establishment of a daily paper. Some of the homely sayings of MONTAGUE, Poor Robin, improved, generally published at this time of the year, may give him hope, both of moral and pecuniary advantage in this enterprise. "It's a long lane without a turning" - "Success is never a reason" - These are dicta which may inspire him with a just ambition. Let him not abuse with the utmost coarseness one day, a man whom he praises with equal violence the next; but let us have some regard to his words and actions, and then and then may respect them. We would wish him seriously to consider, that there perhaps never was a man with his powers, (which yet he greatly overrates) so thoroughly an object of contempt as he is, since the English language was written. From his, we hope, still corrigible habits of lying and swearing, and swaggering and libelling, and prating, without the slightest regard to truth, propriety, subsequent detection, or self-contradiction. The people to whom he writes, are, we fear, in a great degree, as he used to call them, and as he will, no doubt, call them again still, are not quite so brutal as, by his mode of treating them, he seems to suppose. They would rather have the man who addresses them decent, respectable, and (for the sake of his opinions at least, even though they are nothing about himself) consistent, uniform, and unimpeachable, than the very reverse of all these. Their enemies have a powerful hold upon them, in representing them as the followers of a brutal demagogue, who says and utters the same thing in a week. Was any thing so horrible ever heard of, as his, vowing that he would so abuse Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, that the Baronet should destroy himself, and be buried in a cross-road for suicide; and soon after offering to shake hands, on condition that the person to whom he was making this offer, should bring into Parliament the slanderer, and another worthy, of similar, but perhaps something more decent habits? The annals of extortion present no attempt at fraud so atrocious. We hope, for the sake of "the respectable part of the press" into which this Mr COBBETT is now again endeavouring to slip himself, that he will give up such practices. As to the bones which he calls TOM PAINES, (this, we may observe, nobody believes) - but as to the bones, to whatsoever animal they may have belonged, we will advise what to do with them. There is nearly as much to be said about a sign to this effect: "The best price given for 'old bones'." Thicker let Cobbett take them, and sell them for as much as they will fetch; and let the world hear no more about them.

## Strong influences

From Dr M. J. C. Walker

Sir, Jack Straw's article on the "Masters of the Universe" (December 28) raises the Labour Party's American xenophobia, already at fever pitch in some quarters, to new levels of absurdity. While not professing a great liking for He-man, Skeletor and their ilk, I do find these toys preferable to the plethora of guns, swords and war games (mostly non-American in manufacture) that litter the shelves of most toy shops.

Moreover, I am surprised that Mr Straw is concerned that the "perversion of morality" and "gratuitous violence" that he sees as implicit in the *Masters of the Universe* is likely to have an adverse effect on his small son, when he himself





## COURT CIRCULAR

**SANDRINGHAM**  
January 5: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning.

The Bishop of Jarrow preached the sermon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr. Michael Holman, former Chief Executive of the West of England Ship Owners Insurance Services Limited, will be held at All-Hallows-by-the-Tower, Byward Street, London, EC3, at 11.30am tomorrow.

## Birthdays today

Major K. G. Adams, 66; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 59; Sir Ashley Bramall, 70; Major-General Sir Hamish Campbell, 81; Sir Robert Clark, 62; Mr John Croft, 43; Lieutenant-General Sir John Farndale, 57; Mr Barry John, 41; Mr P. J. Kavanagh, 55; Lord Plowden, 75; Miss Sylvia Sims, 52; Mr William Sims, 66; P. S. Squire, 69; Sir Cecil Stanford-King-Harman, 91; Sir Andrew Urquhart, 68; Sir Ernest Woodroffe, 74.

## Antigua holiday

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent have flown to Antigua for a holiday. They were booked under assumed names when they left Heathrow Airport on Friday by a scheduled British Airways flight.

## Mr H. R. G. Cottrell

Miss C. S. Beckwith-Smith. The engagement is announced between Harry, eldest son of Sir John and Lady Cottrell, of Garons, Herefordshire, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Beckwith-Smith, of Maybank Manor, Rudgwick, Sussex.

## Mr R. C. W. Baxter

and Miss P. J. Gildewell. The engagement is announced between Robert C. W. son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Baxter, of Spring Hill, Cuddington, Cheshire, and Penelope Jane, daughter of Sir John and Lady Gildewell, of Oldfield, Kautford, Cheshire.

## Mr D. M. Williamson

and Miss K. A. White. The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. M. Williamson, of RAF, Sir Keith Williamson and Lady Williamson, of Burtham Manor, Norfolk, and Kate, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward White, of Purley, Surrey.

## Mr A. H. Beckingham

and Miss A. Woodcock. The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs A. H. Beckingham, of Rosoway, Wiltshire, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Woodcock, of Cheltenham.

## Mr A. Best

and Miss S. E. Jenkins. The engagement is announced between Ashley, youngest son of Dr and Mrs A. Best, of Poulton le Fylde, Lancashire, and Susan Elizabeth, only daughter of Canon and Mrs D. T. J. Jenkins, of Carlisle, Cumbria.

## Captain J. J. C. Beckwith

and Miss T. J. F. Barrett. The engagement is announced between James Beckwith, Coldstream Guards, second son of Captain and Mrs J. C. Beckwith, of Stophouse Cottage, Tarrant Keyham, Dorset, and Teresa, daughter of Colonel and Mrs C. M. Barrett, of Tugall Hall, Cheshire, Northumberland.

## Mr I. D. Cole

and Miss A. J. Vandenberg. The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs I. D. Cole, of Tebbury, Gloucestershire, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. G. Vandenberg, of Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire.

## Mr N. Cunningham

and Miss D. Vaughan Williams. The engagement is announced between Norman, eldest son of Dr and Mrs Alan Cunningham, of Rancho Palos Verdes, California, and Dorcas, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph David Vaughan Williams, of Southwick, Sussex.

## Mr M. D. B. Frewer

and Miss C. M. Barton. The engagement is announced between Martin, youngest son of Commander and Mrs K. D. Frewer, of The Grange, Upton Scudamore, Wiltshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Barton, of Dillies Farm, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

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# Jewish-Christian relations strained

Clifford Longley

Jewish-Christian relations in Britain, normally excellent, were under strain last year because of the activities of Christian missionary organisations, particularly at universities.

A working party of the Council of Christians and Jews is to draft a statement which leaders of the main Christian churches will be asked to sign, repudiating "unfair" conversion tactics.

The Jewish community, particularly the Orthodox, is angry at the allegedly high-pressure, and sometimes, devious methods employed by Evangelical Protestant groups of the "Jews for Christ" variety.

They would like nothing less than the repudiation of all Christian attempts to convert Jews, and there are some Jewish leaders prepared to threaten a withdrawal from the Council of Christians and Jews unless such undertakings are secured.

The churches' representatives in those negotiations have pointed out that a churchman viewed as exalted as the Archbishop of Canterbury, say, has no ecclesiastical sway over Christian fundamentalist missionary organisations.

It is becoming apparent, however, that behind the Christian position in the dispute lies a more basic difficulty: Christian doctrine logically does demand that Christians should want Jews to become Christians, or so it seems.

Although there has been no objection to the mainstream churches in Britain, the issue may force them to come clean about their basic attitude to the Jews and Judaism.

Their further difficulty is that they have, by and large, given little thought to the theological questions at stake, unexamined inherited assumptions having hitherto been sufficient.

Those are simply, that the coming of Christ marked the close of the era when Israel was the chosen vehicle of God's dealings with man. The church, the new Israel, replaced it; for the New Covenant (made through Christ) automatically cancelled the Old (made through Abraham).

It is for such reasons that many Jews, and an increasing number of Christians, have come to regard a Christian church founded on such a basis as essentially and inherently antisemitic. It leaves no room for Jews to continue to exist as such; so their only relevance to Christianity is as potential converts to it.

It is a more profound root than Christian antisemitism, and the already identified and repudiated, such as the charge against the Jews of "deicide" for having killed Christ. But there is a logical progression from the repudiation of that sort of antisemitism to the repudiation of the deeper kind.

Many Roman Catholic theologians and a number of

Protestant theologians, particularly in Germany, have moved from one to the other. The present Pope has declared that God's new covenant did not imply the abrogation of the old so that the Jews have retained their "chosenness" through 2,000 years of Christian history.

So far, however, there has been little reflection of such thinking in British Christian circles, Catholic or otherwise.

Those few who do think like that are usually closely associated with Christian-Jewish relations already. In the church at large in Britain, doubts about the rightness of converting Jews to Christianity are associated with doubts about converting anybody at all, for reasons which have nothing to do with theories about the continuing validity of the Old Covenant.

But that too is a minority opinion; among the majority, the assumptions of 50 years ago survive unchanged. Unlike the rest of Europe, Britain has not been through the trauma of the Nazi holocaust, and has therefore not felt the need to search its conscience.

Even to withdraw from at least nominal proselytism of Jews is to challenge central Christian ideas about salvation through Christ. It is hardly a step to be taken in the name of religious neighbourliness; Jews would not consider abandoning their own concept of their covenant with God just to make Christians feel easier.

Many Roman Catholic theologians and a number of

The best they can do is to urge Christian theologians to re-examine the Christian attitude to the Jews at that basic level.

It is certainly a fit subject for the Doctrine Commission of the Church of England. So far, however, the Jewish response has been dismissive of such an approach: as one Jewish representative said recently: "We don't want theology, we want action."

They cannot, of course, concede that the Jewish right to exist should be dependent on advances in Christian theology; they would not have survived 2,000 years of Christian hostilities if that were so. Indeed it is their very survival independent of Christianity, in spite of persecution, that presents Christianity today with compelling evidence of that other more ancient covenant.

That they wish to defend young Jewish students from opportunistic campus evangelism is more evidence of Jewish commitment to that covenant. In Christian terms, without that commitment in the distant past, there would have been no Christianity, and that is the paradox at the heart of Jewish-Christian relations.

In Jewish terms, Christian proselytism is an invitation to be unfaithful, to break the contract which God made with Abraham. If it is still in force, as the Pope says it is, it could not be honoured, by Christians or by Jews.

Many Roman Catholic theologians and a number of

## OBITUARY

### CHRISTOPHER ISHERWOOD

Novelist of the camera eye



Christopher Isherwood, the novelist and playwright, died on January 4 in California which had been his home for the past 40 years. He was 81.

Isherwood was one of the most brilliant figures among the literary generation which emerged in the decade before the last war, and books like *Mr Norris Changes Trains* and *Goodbye to Berlin* appeared to prefigure for him a leading place among novelists writing in English.

Until 1939 he was a close associate of W. H. Auden with whom he lived for some time and with whom he collaborated on several verse plays.

He was educated at Repton and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He studied medicine for a time at King's College, London, and then, after the publication of his first novel, *All the Conspirators* in 1928, left for Berlin where he earned a modest living as a teacher of English in *The Memorial*, his second novel (1932), some of the psychological tensions behind this turn in his life may perhaps be glimpsed.

It was during these years, which saw the world economic crisis of 1929-30 and the rise of Hitler's National Socialist movement to power in Germany, that he gathered material for the books on which his popular reputation was based. *Mr Norris Changes Trains*, published in 1935, was the story of an entertaining scoundrel told with great humour and in prose remarkable for its conversational ease and lucid freshness of imagery.

Essentially, however, like its successor, *Goodbye to Berlin*, pieces of which had appeared in the earliest numbers of *New Writing*, it was an ironic and compassionate picture of Berlin during the death throes of the Weimar Republic and of the foreign birds of passage who were drawn there temporarily for one reason or another.

In these two books Isherwood perfected the technique of the "camera eye", a deceptive description for a narrator who was never, under the surface, less than a partial observer of the scene.

In his autobiographical book *Lions and Shadows*, published in 1937, Isherwood showed the same gift for comic yet affectionate portraiture which had been outstanding in the Berlin stories, but on this occasion in free sketches of youthful friends and contemporaries who were described under such easily penetrable pseudonyms as "Hugh Weston" and "Stephen Savage".

In some ways the most interesting revelation of *Lions and Shadows* was Mortmore, the character who was described as "a deceptive description for a narrator who was never, under the surface, less than a partial observer of the scene."

Meanwhile, he began to write fiction again, though in the opinion of some critics not always with the same sure touch he had displayed in his earlier novels. *The World in the Evening* came out in 1954, *Down there on a Visit* in 1962. This was followed in 1964 by *A*



*Single Man*, beautifully articulated short novel in which he broke with his former, first person singular manner to depict a day in the life of a British teacher of literature in an American college. Disillusioned, shrewdly observant as always, and funny in a new way, *A Single Man* was nevertheless an essential part of the narrative only thinly disguised autobiography.

1966 saw the publication of *Exhumations*, a collection of critical articles, short stories and occasional poems which, though delightful and revealing in themselves, to the Isherwood aficionado, did not add very much to the known persona of the author. In 1967, however, he produced yet another new departure, a novel told mainly in a series of letters between two brothers, Patrick, the elder, a publisher, and Oliver, the younger, about to take his final vows in an Indian monastery.

In addition, Patrick's letters to their mother, to his wife, and to the young man he has secretly fallen in love with, form an essential part of the narrative.

Though short again in compass, *A Meeting by the River* shows Isherwood's story-telling powers at their most cunning, and his presentation of the basically dissembling self-satisfaction of Patrick, and the emotional sea-saw in Oliver's attitude towards his brother, are masterly.

For several years after *A Meeting by the River* Isherwood himself had a project that had been in his mind for some time: a study of the relationship of his parents through his mother's diary and his father's letters to her up to his death in the First World War.

The surprises of *Kathleen and Frank* (1971), are, first, that Frank is revealed as a soldier whose deepest desire was to devote himself to artistic pursuits, and who wanted Christopher above all "to remain himself"; and that his mother, clearly a stronger and more conventional character, while providing the charge that made her son revolt against all the rules of life she held most sacred, became happily reconciled to him after settling in California and his activities in America; because these steps were in an unexpected way, and as it were in a different key, the fulfilment of what she had always wanted for him.

Later, he became interested in making stage adaptations of his shorter novels, and wrote several scripts for television films, all in collaboration with his friend, the artist Don Bechard. The autobiographical *Christopher and his Kind* appeared in 1977.

Isherwood was of comparatively short stature, with striking blue eyes under bushy eyebrows, a tall forehead and a dominant nose, and prided himself on his physical fitness right into his later years. He had an engaging sense of humour, often touched with his own brand of macabre fantasy. He was elected a member of the US National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1949.

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## Forthcoming marriages

### Mr R. F. Dark

and Miss E. J. Mackew. The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. F. Dark, of Altrincham, Cheshire, and Elizabeth Frances (Gussie), only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. A. Mackew, of Rye, Sussex.

### Mr T. J. Draper

and Miss R. L. Gower. The engagement is announced between Thomas, second son of Mr and Mrs J. T. Draper, of Spring Hill, Cuddington, Cheshire, and Penelope Jane, daughter of Sir John and Lady Gower, of Oldfield, Kautford, Cheshire.

### Mr P. A. Egan

and Miss M. G. Davis. The engagement is announced between Paddy, fourth son of Mr and Mrs J. Egan, of Harrow, and Miranda, elder daughter of Canon and Mrs Rex Davis, of Lincoln.

### Mr S. G. Gwladus

and Miss S. J. Beckley. The engagement is announced between Simon Guy, younger son of Mr and Mrs S. G. Gwladus, of Highfield House, Osington Mills, Dorset, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Beckley, of 2 Janine Way, Wyke, Regia.

### Mr S. J. Holt

and Miss E. C. N. Wraithall. The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr S. J. Holt and the late Mrs M. R. Holt, of Spratton Manor, Northamptonshire, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. G. Wraithall, of East Haddon Hall, Northamptonshire.

### Mr D. I. C. Harrison

and Miss A. M. Nilsson. The engagement is announced between Douglas James Christian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Iain Harrison, of Craighat, Killern, Stirlingshire, and Anna Margareta, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Folke Nilsson, of Uppsala, Sweden.

### Mr D. W. Hunter

and Miss F. F. Teale. The engagement is announced between David, younger son of the late Mr J. W. Hunter and of Mrs M. J. Hunter, of Pollockshields, Glasgow, and Fiona, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. B. C. Teale, of South Ferring, Worthing, West Sussex.

### Mr M. J. D. Hutchinson

and Miss A. D. Hamilton. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs A. D. Hutchinson, of Prinsted, London, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Hamilton, of Kensington, London.

### Mr S. M. Kemp

and Miss E. T. Kerr. The engagement is announced between Simon Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs Derek Kemp, of Horsham, West Sussex, and Ellen Theresa, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Kerr, of Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire.

### Mr N. M. Mennard

and Miss L. M. Mennard. The engagement is announced between Neil Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs Jack Stewart, of Tonbridge, Kent, and Laura, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Mennard, of Milan, Italy.

### Mr M. J. Sackin

and Miss T. Mennard. The engagement is announced between Michael, son of the late Mr A. L. Sackin, of Sheffield, and of Mrs M. J. Sackin, of Finchley, London, and Teresa, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Mennard, of the Barbican, London.

### Mr N. R. Stewart

and Miss S. A. Broadbent. The engagement is announced between Neil Robert, younger son of Mr and Mrs Jack Stewart, of Tonbridge, Kent, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Broadbent, of Dumfries, formerly of Dumfries.

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## THE ARTS

## PUBLISHING

## Diary of delight

According to the entry for January 4, 1986, Albert Camus died that day in Paris in 1960. The entry for January 4, 1987 (a glimpse into the future) declares that T. S. Eliot died on the same day but in 1965. Why Camus is allowed his place of death and Eliot not I do not know. The entry for January 6, 1986 reveals (and that has to be the verb, especially as I cannot find the gentleman's entry in the DNB) that William Sherlock Scott Holmes was born in the North Riding of Yorkshire on that date in 1854.

This information, and hundreds of other facts, recorded in more obvious, are contained in the latest of literary diaries, *Waterstone's* for 1986. There is a clever quiz (set by Antonia Tili and Hugh Bredin) that is worth £3,000 in book prizes: the closing date for entries is St Valentine's Day. There are quotations galore from authors ancient and modern, even a history of the Booker McConnell Prize for Fiction and a list of the winners and short-listed titles, from 1976. The compilation, handsomely produced with gilt edges and a fake leather binding in Waterstone's hot chocolate brown, is edited by Helen Walker.

It matters not a fig but it, like me, you are amused by the accidents of fate that have W. Somerset Maugham and Virginia Woolf share a birthday, and Samuel Beckett, and Braine likewise, this must be the diary for you.

Jan Norris, arguably Britain's most individual individual bookseller, but director of the location of his emporium on Hampstead's High Street, and by his sometimes abrasive, often reactionary column in the trade fortnightly, *Publishing News*, has been urging that Frank Delaney should resign as chairman of the National Book League. The reason? Because, apparently, Mr Delaney has rarely been sighted at the league's headquarters, Book House in Wandsworth, where the league-in-exile is sited.

My sympathies are substantially with Mr Delaney who, single-handed (on rather a voice), has done in seven years for books and reading what McDonald's continues to do for hamburgers. In the past, chairmen of the 50-year-old league have used the office - albeit unwittingly, I am certain - to boost their own literary interests, whether they have been publisher or author, and the two kinds of bookmen have alternated in office. Some, like Michael Holroyd, have been genuinely disinterested; others, like Simon Hornby of W. H. Smith, have sensibly and indirectly used it to advertise their own company's involvement with books.

Mr Delaney has no need of exposure. Instead, he has kept a low profile in public - in private, he has assigned Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, for not providing some money for literature, and commissioned a closely-guarded report on the future of the NBL, starting from the question of whether it has one.

As for the volatile and energetic Ian Norris, he is both former employer of the league's director, Marilyn Goff, and his confident. If Mr Norris writes that Frank Delaney should resign, it is clear that chairman and director do not see eye to eye as to the NBL's future.

Any mention of poetry in this column brings outraged correspondence pouring in. When a few weeks ago, hiding behind the shade of Dr Johnson, I suggested that "no man but a bloodhead ever wrote, except for money," I was slapped on the wrist by several readers. The distinguished author John Mitchell wrote: "I suspect that the term 'vanity publishing' was popularized by commercial publishers to protect their monopoly."

He suggested further, and I would not disagree, that "Many good writers have begun by pursuing personal enthusiasms or obsessions, and their first outlet has often been one of the small literary, scientific or special-interest journals which flourish among us with no official encouragement and, so it seems to me, are at the root of modern culture."

Another reader, Donald Madgwick, founded Hazewood Books for a specific purpose. "I am a 'vanity publisher', if you choose to use that term, only in the sense that I brought out a book of my own, at my own expense, and with no intention of acting as a 'pimp' for other authors."

The book is well printed, illustrated and sturdy bound. Entitled *A Modern Don Juan*, it is a 600-stanza poem of energy and expertise. Colin Wilson has compared it favourably to Byron's *Don Juan* and to Auden's *Letter to Lord Byron*. I would also, but I can't without Byron. Is it because the author admits to having published it himself that it has not been reviewed? (Comes are available, price £4.95, from 201 Woodside Green, London SE25 5EN.)

E. J. Craddock



Michael Siberry as Nicholas Nickleby protecting his sister Kate from the heartless money-men

## Television

## Waiting for the windfall

People in Britain are now in serious danger of acquiring large sums of money by accident - or so it would seem from the junk mail littered with possible publications of *Strikes It Rich!* through the nation's letter-boxes. *Strikes It Rich!* (BBC1) was a new Saturday evening drama serial about a disparate group of people about to inherit a six-figure sum each. This good fortune was not achieved by provocative acts like subscribing to *Time* or *Life*, for an American agency, which deluge innocents with offers of £100,000 prize draws or his 'best' *Marvellous* cars. Instead they are inheritors of shares in a new agency somewhat like Remstar. The shares were worthless for years, but now the Bentley Agency is hot city news and a private investigator is

hauling the suburbs of Britain with good news for unsuspecting mortals.

The writer, Eric Fales, had set up some intriguing life scenarios to be catalyzed by the cash - a teacher about to leave her embittered husband for her married lover, an unemployed youth in love with motorbikes, an alcoholic antique dealer whose wife is picked in a pick-up, a spinster daughter about to be set free from her tyrannical invalid mother.

To thicken the plot, a suave city type, accompanied by a glossy blonde girlfriend, is hot on the heels of the detective making bids on behalf of the company who want to take over the agency. It was a fascinating tale told competently, although a smidgeon of wit and a soupçon of style would have enlivened things considerably - the overall

tone was of bread-and-butter BBC prime-time drama.

*Strikes It Rich!* was totally without pretension, a virtue beyond the scope of *Value Added* (Channel 4), a 90-minute documentary about the New York composer David Del Tredici and his sequence of pieces inspired by Lewis Carroll's *Alice* stories. The director, Bryan Izzard, used some stimulating tricks to help the audience through staged discussion on topics such as "the use of repetition proper in modern classical music" or "a David's music really upturns-East-Coast-laid-back". However, the didacticness of the New York high culture set pervaded the programme and could not be overcome.

Celia Brayfield

## Dance

Lili Griffiths, who danced her first Swanilda on Saturday afternoon, has stood out ever since she joined the company for the bright alertness of her dancing in even the tiniest roles. Given the chance to extend herself over three acts, each making different demands of personality and style, she met the challenge confidently, ably and with a smiling sweetness.

She was most successful, perhaps, in the second act, where her acting in response to Desmond Kelly's amiable, intelligent but unmistakably crazy Dr Coppellius was lively and clear, and she found an idiosyncratic manner for each of her set dances: convincingly doll-like for the waltz, brisk and crisp in the Scottish solo and engagingly mock-glamorous for the Spanish dance. However, that is not to say that she lacked spirit in the rest of the ballet, and she paced herself through it very well.

David Yow, also new to this ballet, partnered her as Franz, and the previous night Peter Jacobson had made his debut in that part opposite Marion Tait's familiar, assured Swanilda. Both young men partnered strongly, acted with careful clarity and danced their solos with zest, strength and enthusiasm, if not always complete control. Jacobson, on the showing, is the more ebullient and bigger-scaled.

Both Jacobson and another of the company's recent recruits, Vincent Hantam, successfully took the solitary male role in *Paquita*, partnering

Galina Samsova and Marion Tait. Hantam was more impressive, however, in *Les Patineurs*, where he restores the sense of mischievous fun that has sometimes been lacking from the ballet lately, besides dancing with cheeky confidence.

Two other men followed David Bentley into the title part of *Petrushka* at successive performances. Alain Dubreuil seems to concentrate on the pathos: in that respect he is most convincing. Graham Lutig tries more for the rebellious spirit struggling against adverse fate, and he has much strengthened his playing of the role since he first took it. Provided that one avoids direct comparison with Bentley's overbearing interpretation, both the others are acceptable accounts of a role made difficult by the legends attached to its first interpreter, Nijinsky.

Among the supporting casts in *Petrushka*, Russell Maltman's playing of the Moor has a notable strength and resonance, and Karen Domovian attracted attention as one of the street dancers - as, indeed, she did by her conviction, style and finish in every part she played all week.

The programming this season interestingly replaces the frequent policy of trying to mix new and old by lumping the older works together and will present the company's four latest productions all on one bill tomorrow and Wednesday: highly recommended.

John Percival

## Concert

## Fearsome challenge well met

Leslie Howard  
Wigmore Hall

Pianists usually make exceedingly heavy weather of Tchaikovsky's *Grand Sonata* in G. However confidently a pianist may set sail into its deep waters, after a few pages he is hindered by splashy chordal playing, waves of inaccurate passage-work, only to be drowned in a torrent of perspiration: Leslie Howard negotiated the piece with flying colours.

It is true that the first subject of the initial movement is overworked, but the skill with which Tchaikovsky was able to put down orchestral ideas into a nearly playable piano piece is truly extraordinary. Howard's vast hands allow him to do full justice to the chords, not merely snatch at them.

It is a fascinating piece in which to spot various episodes that are so similar to those in the symphonies. The only quarter I have with Howard's conception is the rip-roaring pace that he took for the Scherzo, nearly identical to that of the finale, and therefore

hardly an independent movement.

In the earlier part of the programme Howard seemed to want to assert his right to play the standard repertoire (his recitals, more often than not, contain works by such composers as Liszt, Chopin, Grieg, and especially little-known Liszt). His *Chopin Andante spianato and grande polonaise brillante* contained some stunning finger-work, although humour was in short supply, the rather strict tempo becoming dreadfully constricting. The *A flat Mazurka* from the Op 59 set, on the other hand, had the type of

rhythmic swagger that the other work needed.

I suppose that the first movement of Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata is as close as one gets to a prelude in the master's canon of piano sonatas, but I cannot help thinking that Howard used it solely to temper his exuberance in anticipation of the Tchaikovsky. The *Presto agitato* finale was notable for its closing page in which Howard amassed sonority upon sonority in a spectacular manner.

James Methuen-Campbell

## Theatre

## Magic distilled into sentimentality

Nicholas Nickleby  
Stratford

It is appropriate that the home of *Bardolby* should play host to this apotheosis of Dickensian before its spring season in Newcastle and its 12-month tour of America. The cult of English Literature has many paradoxes: here is a massive, second-rate novel brought to life in a massive, first-rate production by Trevor Nunn and John Caird. First-rate, that is, in terms of casting, technical fluency and razor-sharp ensemble playing. In terms of psychological absorption or emotional engagement, it is not even tenth-rate.

"We should try not to muddle the functions of the Arts", cautions Dame Sybil Thorndike in her introduction to the O.U.P. paperback of *Nicholas Nickleby* - the book, one might say, of the television serial of the stage play of the book. Dame Sybil's argument, that the perspective of the novel-reader and the cine-mage is radically divorced from that of the theatre audience, is a point so obvious as to demand repetition.

Dickens's supreme artistic achievement was to take the vocabulary of theatrical effects he

knew so well and to make from them a narrative grammar which, at least in the present-tense chapters of his later novels, foreshadowed that of the cinema screenplay. It is crucially a technique of selection and distillation. To remove the selective intelligence, to replace the single omnipotent eye with the diffuse and pedestrian organization of live theatre, is to qualify the brandy with grape-juice: the magical exhalations drawn, and what remain are rhetoric, charade, sentimentality, costumes, funny names: in a word, literalness.

Perhaps these things constitute Dickens's appeal for our age (and I give you the commercial success of *Oliver!* and *Pickwick!*). David Edgar's adaptation of *Nickleby*, revived here with a substantially new cast after its convincing conquests of the West End and Broadway, seems to have been designed with a specific modern audience in mind, from its introductory exposition of the Nickleby family's circumstances at the beginning of Part 1, to the last chorus of "God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen" some eight hours of stage time later.

It is the same audience, one suspects, that enjoyed the National Theatre's *Mystery* and Ann Jellicoe's "community" plays, the last of which Mr Edgar himself wrote.

Above all, it is an audience which thrives on the rather bogus sense of "involvement" fostered by such entertainments, which relishes hobnobbing with the players in the aisles and which thrills to have muffs tossed into its lap. In some curiously oblique and glutinous way, this kind of theatre has become a secular substitute for church attendance.

Church or circus, both parts of this production are excruciatingly distended. In trying to persuade the juries to buy tickets for the Crummles's play, Nicholas hopelessly explains "Well, there are a lot of people in it, and it is very long" - an arch interpolation from Mr Edgar's pen which appears to apologize in advance for the ham production of *Romeo and Juliet* in Portsmouth. The novel says "The Romeo was received with plaudits and unbounded favour" and that is that; this adaptation strings it out to a good 20 minutes' worth of gleeful mugging.

The RSC are very good at it, of course - perhaps at some future date they will treat us to a full production - and one can see how it is meant to contrast Kate's tribulations at the hands of the heartless money-men with the innocent exuberance of the moneyless heart-men. In this respect, the five-minute update at

the beginning of Part 2 is a masterpiece of compression, economy and wit; elsewhere, the parcelling-out of Dickens's sub-Authorized Version rhetoric ("And there came one evening . . ." etc.) becomes mannered and tiresome.

Michael Siberry plays the title role as a half-crouched, perpetually embarrassed and tentative light-comedy actor, John Lynch's Smike is fully crouched - an emaciated, twisted, shivering cripple who really does look as if he might have been drawn by "Phiz". The true stars of the company are Frances Cuka as the maternal windbag Mrs Nickleby and the prissy Miss Knag, Clive Wood as the bone-crushing John Browdie and the gravel-voiced boulder Sir Mulberry Hawk; and Jane Carr, who gives three remarkable impersonations of Fanny Squeers, Miss Sneveelicki and Peg Sliderskew and a fourth, all too briefly, as a seagull.

● In my review of *The Gingerbread Man* I erroneously stated that David Wood had adapted his play from the children's books of Helen Nicholl and Jan Pienkowski. This should have referred to Mr Wood's *Meg and Mog Show: The Gingerbread Man* is his original work.

Martin Cropper

## Opera in London and Milan

## Old glories take too long to return

The Mastersingers  
Coliseum

I am not sure why, in under two years, the English National Opera's *Mastersingers* has lost so much of its lustre. The producer Elijah Moshinsky has made public his dissociation from the current revival, though that is probably to be construed as effect rather than cause. And the late change of conductor, Peter Robinson replacing Sir Charles Mackerras, can scarcely be blamed for a visual show that is flat, stale and crude, at least until the final scene, which suddenly swings back to the old glory.

As I remember them, the interiors of the first and last acts had in 1984 a Vermeer quality, full of glowing, beaded light, of cloth and people held in an attentive repose, for which the designs by Timothy O'Brien and the lighting by Nick Chellon had to share responsibility. But the magic has not been recaptured, and the middle act is appallingly badly lit, giving the impression that the main features of the Nuremberg townscape are a sky and an aerodrome control tower. Surely the vista was subtle last time, the crowd movement more alive and the triangular relationship of Sachs, Eva and Walther considerably less

cast-changes alone cannot account for the difference, since we have the same Walther in Kenneth Woodham, and the new Sachs is not so very new at all: Norman Bailey returns to the role he last sang at the Coliseum a decade ago. He still shows quite enough stamina for the

part, but it would be unfair to expect again his warm vocal sympathy with every aspect of the character. There is some loss of range and of colour, and to make up for that Mr Bailey is inclined sometimes almost to speak his intentions, as if the singing voice now gets in the way of his thoughts about the role. But this remains a generous, heartening portrayal, one of rounded humanity even when the surrounding production is at its most lifeless.

The others who stand out as full characters are Alan Opie's Beckmesser and Bonaventura Bottone's David. Mr Opie repeats an amusing impersonation of the town clerk as a humourless fustian, a man who will always be the butt of others' laughter without having a clue why. He does well not to make his singing unduly caricatured. Meanwhile Mr Bottone's David is at the other extreme of likeability: a ready, bright-singing lad.

Apart from Mr Bottone and Mr Bailey, the principal newcomers to the cast is Kathryn Harries as Eva. She seems conscious that her height puts difficulties in the way of her appearing properly demure, as does the harsh quality that comes over her voice under pressure. But she has techniques for dealing with both problems, and this is an intelligent performance that may blossom when it can seem less careful.

The new Magdalene is Anne-Marie Owens, who appears a cheerful soul, and there are several new faces among the *Mastersingers*, though Sean Rea repeats his around Pogner. My only regret is that I heard so few of his words, though generally diction is not good in this



Norman Bailey's generous, heartening Sachs

revival, nor is it helped by a haphazardly controlled reading of the score under Mr Robinson. The overture on Saturday night was a very shaky invitation, and, though he and the

orchestra got more used to one another, there was a lack of authority in the pit as disappointing as that on stage.

Paul Griffiths

Aida  
La Scala

After an absence of 10 years *Aida* has returned to La Scala - but not, alas, in triumph. Luca Ronconi's production, draped by Mauro Pagano in décor of monumental fussiness and silliness, lurches through on the merit of an international cast for whom the staging represents one further excuse to drop all dramatic verisimilitude.

Ronconi has not had much luck in Milan in recent years. *Donnerstag, Les Troyens* and *Ernani* all had their problems, for which he was not entirely responsible. Nor can any stage director be expected to relish La Scala's legendary backstage chaos, the noise from which, filtering through to the auditorium during the arias, has reached quite unacceptable proportions. For *Aida*'s obese and mechanical appearance, however, the production team had only themselves to blame.

The speciousness of the opening scene, its backdrop of mountain ridge and setting sun providing a picturesque frame for "Ritorno vincitore", does not last long: the staging quickly degenerates into a cranking up and down of monolithic edifices, several of which look like poor pseudo-Egyptian cousins of Milan's central station. The temple of Vulcan, for example, is a giant outdoor pagan altar, the erection of which is so complex that it starts to disappear almost as soon as it has swung awkwardly into view. The Act II victory celebrations seem to be an interruption to a



Ghena Dimitrova, giving Milan her best

thriving sphinx haulage business. An overlarge budget no doubt contributed to the excess: Ronconi would have been far better sticking with a single skyward-looking pharaoh, which in its brief appearance was an impressive symbol of majesty and dominion.

At least he took care to keep the chorus separate from the queues of non-singing extras -

the choral contributions were among the production's more positive features. So too was Luciano Pavarotti's Radames. The stage bearing may have undergone little refinement over the years; but this production required him to sing and not act, and there can be no doubt that Pavarotti delivered all that was expected of him. The voice is in splendid

condition, and it has filled out into this particular role surprisingly well.

Apart from Pavarotti Burchuladze's King and Nicolai Ghiaurov's High Priest - a welcome juxtaposition of the most promising and the most accomplished of Verdi basses - the production enjoys another outstanding performance from Ghena Dimitrova, whose Amneris reveals a chest register to match the clarity and breadth of her top. Milan certainly seems to see and hear the best in Mme Dimitrova: the vocal and dramatic sparring of the Act IV duet suggested Radames would have made a far better match with this Amneris than with the Aida of Maria Chiara, whose exaggerated semaphoric language made the Bulgarian soprano look quite sophisticated. Perhaps Mme Chiara thought she was still in Verona. She does not have an ugly voice, but neither is it especially beautiful. Her *fi di voce* ending to "Nunzi, pieta" was nonetheless impressive. The Amneris was Juan Pons, not the best casting for a role requiring a cutting edge.

Lorin Maazel, currently monopolizing the first three productions of the season in Milan, drew clean and efficient orchestral playing, especially effective in Verdi's atmospheric scoring of the Nile scene, but continuing at a speed that muted its emotional and dramatic impact. Like the tortured love triangle on stage, the performance in the pit lacked a distinctive personality.

Andrew Clark

## The VITAMIN C that's doubly deliciously different

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# THE TIMES Portfolio

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No.	Company	Your price	Share price
1	BUILDINGS AND ROADS		
2	Brownlie		
3	McAlister (John)		
4	Atwood		
5	French Kier		
6	Nottingham Brick		
7	Barrow Dev		
8	Barrow Concrete		
9	Tarmac		
10	Crouch (Derek)		
11	Wimpey (George)		
12	ELECTRICALS		
13	Atlantic Comp		
14	Vale		
15	Malvern Elec		
16	Shorrock		
17	Cray Elect		
18	Outland Instruments		
19	Chikrid		
20	BSR		
21	Eness Lighting		
22	FOODS		
23	ASDA - MFI		
24	Cadbury - Schwepp		
25	AB Food		
26	Morrisons (W)		
27	Curry Milling		
28	Normans		
29	Sainsbury (J)		
30	Nisa Foods		
31	Salverson (Chas)		
32	Be Vending (BVI)		
33	INDUSTRIALS S-Z		
34	UKO		
35	Sag Furniture		
36	Wood (Arthur)		
37	Stavley		
38	Wade Pottery		
39	Stoddart & Pui		
40	Slime Bag		
41	Vickers		
42	Sparrow (GW)		
43	Securicor		

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 at Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

BRITISH FUNDS				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

SHORTS (Under Five Years)				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

UNDATED				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

INDEX-LINKED				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

BREWERIES				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

BANKS DISCOUNT HP				
Stock	Price	Chgs	Int	Gross
Out	Unit	Week	%	Div

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 23. Dealings End, Jan 10. Contango Day, Jan 13. Settlement Day, Jan 20.  
 † Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
£		last	on	div	yield	
		Friday	week	price	%	
3,238.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

BUILDING AND ROADS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
£		last	on	div	yield	
		Friday	week	price	%	
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

FINANCE AND LAND						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
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		Friday	week	price	%	
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
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FOODS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

CINEMAS AND TV						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
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		Friday	week	price	%	
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DRAPERY AND STORES						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
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ELECTRICALS						
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		Friday	week	price	%	
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
£		last	on	div	yield	
		Friday	week	price	%	
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

E-K						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
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		Friday	week	price	%	
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8
1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

FINANCE AND LAND						
Capitalization	Company	Price	Chgs	Gross	Div	P/E
£		last	on	div	yield	
		Friday	week	price	%	
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1,130.00	Barnes	472	0.0	24.8	5.1	8.8

700.00	Alcoa	250	0.0	2.8	2.4	21.0
1,064.00	Alltel	50	0.0	8.0	3.1	12.5
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1,130.00	Amgen	112	0.0	10.0	3.2	12.5
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1,130.00	Amgen	112	0.0	10.0	3.2	12.5
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## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Threat of more failure as the EEC grows

Amid the popping rioja and vinho verde corks, the European Economic Community acquired an extra 48 million people and two new languages on the stroke of midnight last Tuesday. It also became less of an economic community and more of a political gathering of approved Western European democracies.

The accession of Spain and Portugal to the EEC double the number of members from the original six of the 1957 Treaty of Rome. Enlargement has proceeded in three stages. Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined in January 1973; Greece in January 1981. There has been one little-noticed drop-out: Greenland left quietly last year, after obtaining internal autonomy from Denmark.

There are two ways of looking at EEC enlargement. One is that the original EEC members, having successfully integrated their economies, felt able to accommodate additional countries, each enlargement taking a few years to digest.

A more accurate way of looking at enlargement is that the original six, having achieved some, but not much, progress towards economic integration, decided that it was easier to proceed by enlarging than by the tortuous task of attempting to bring their economies still closer.

## THE EEC TWELVE - 1986 OUTLOOK

	Growth in gross domestic product (%)	Consumer price inflation (%)	Balance of payments, current account (%)
Belgium	1.5	3.75	+1.25
Denmark	3.5	2.75	-2.25
France	3.5	3.75	-3.25
Germany	3.25	1.25	+20.25
Greece	-1	21.25	-2
Ireland	2.25	5	-0.5
Italy	2.5	6.75	-5.25
Luxembourg	2.25	4	-0.75
Netherlands	2	1.75	+0.75
Portugal	2.75	16.5	-0.5
Spain	2	9	+3.25
United Kingdom	2.25	4	+5

Source: OECD

Various stages can be defined in the development of an economic grouping like the EEC. The first is the establishment of a customs union, with a common external tariff and the removal of barriers to internal trade. The second is a common market, in which the factors of production, labour and capital can move freely. The final stage is full economic and monetary union, including a common EEC currency and EEC-wide economic policy, made in Brussels.

About 15 years ago, the original six - Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg - found themselves somewhere between the first and second stages of economic integration. Some internal trade barriers remained, as did many barriers to free movement of factors of production, but the customs union was operative more or less smoothly.

In agriculture, and coal and steel, economic union was at its most advanced, most notably with the Common Agricultural Policy. The latter, the area in which the Community has developed most, is also the one which has consistently produced the biggest problems.

To all intents and purposes, the EEC has remained frozen at that stage since the early seventies.

The new members, with relatively large agricultural sectors, will put additional strains on the Common Agricultural Policy. However, both Spain and Portugal have been undergoing a pre-entry economic fitness course.

Spain's Socialist government has been pursuing tough and resolute economic policies in a way that would make Mrs

Thatcher blush. It has reduced inflation to around 8 per cent from well over 20 per cent in the late seventies.

Spain has also pushed through cuts in income tax, through the highly laudable method of stopping evasion. It is running a healthy current account surplus. The dark side of all this is unemployment. One in five of Spain's workforce is without a job.

Portugal, under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund, has also had to endure economic hardship to bring down inflation. The inflation rate was 29 per cent in 1984, less than 20 per cent on average last year, and should fall to around 15-16 per cent this year.

There have been two years without growth although, so far, unemployment remains well below Spanish levels, at around 11 per cent. In an effort to maintain international competitiveness the Portuguese government has been devaluing the escudo.

For Britain, the new recruits - protected by years of transition arrangements before trade barriers are fully dismantled - are no easy trade touch. In the first ten months of last year, Britain had a trade deficit of £159.8 million with Spain and £204.7 million with Portugal. Their entry effectively pushes up Britain's annual trade deficit with the rest of the EEC from £2.7 billion to £3.2 billion.

In the enlarged EEC of 12 members, the opportunity for different tiers to develop becomes far greater. A tier structure is in evidence with the European Monetary System. Eight EEC countries are full members; four, Britain, Greece and now Spain and Portugal, are not.

The EMS is a good example of how the process of integration can be becalmed, with nobody prepared to take things further. The EMS is a currency link which covers only part of the EEC. Until it covers all members it is unlikely that we shall see the next stage, a European Monetary Fund, or the following steps leading to a common currency.

Tiers also exist on inflation, though not as pronounced as might be expected. The majority of members will have inflation of less than 5 per cent this year; low inflation is a blessing shared by most industrial countries.

Does EEC membership in itself impose economic disciplines on states that would produce convergence of economic performance? There is no good reason why it should. Even when the internal EEC trade barriers are completely removed, members - particularly small countries - have the option of adjusting for loss of competitiveness by moving their exchange rates.

The apparent convergence on inflation rates is a reflection of declining commodity prices rather than anything else.

It would be childish not to recognize the fact that Spain and Portugal have developed sufficiently, both economically and politically, to become EEC members. But it is inevitable that enlargement, curiously, makes the EEC institutions more inward looking, concentrating on putting the Community's house in order.

In an ideal world, last year's initiatives on world debt and currency instabilities would have come, not from the American Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker, but from the EEC, surely more subject to international influences, and much earlier.

In an ideal world, too, the EEC would have come up with a co-ordinated approach to reducing Community unemployment. Spain's 3 million and Portugal's near 400,000 unemployed bring the EEC total to around 17 million. That, more than anything, is the EEC's failure.

## Europe rejects front-runner as head of World Bank

From Bailey Morris in Washington

Europe and Japan have warned the United States that they will not accept a mediocre candidate who does not command respect on world capital markets as new head of the World Bank.

This has triggered a high-level debate over the qualifications of Mr William Mitterand, the US Ambassador to the EEC who is thought to be a front-runner.

Some European officials strongly oppose his candidacy on the grounds that he has neither sufficient standing on financial markets nor the international stature to carry out the US Treasury's new global debt initiative which involves a much larger role for the World Bank.

A senior World Bank official said: "The United States has been told quite firmly that Europe and Japan do not want another president like Mr A. W. 'Tom' Clausen who allowed the Bank's position to diminish."

The unusual protest comes



Treasury men: James Baker (left), Richard Darman and David Mulford

only three weeks before the Reagan Administration expects to name the man for the job.

Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, favours an influential person for the post which becomes vacant on June 30 when Mr Clausen's term expires. But several prominent candidates, including Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, have rejected the Administration's overtures.

It is unclear whether Mr Mitterand enjoys the unquali-

fied support of Mr Baker or whether his backing comes from an influential group of White House officials led by Mr Donald Regan, the Chief of Staff.

Other names prominent on the Treasury's list are Mr John Hennessey, the London-based director of First Boston Corporation, and Mr John Petty of the Marine Midland Bank.

Both have disadvantages, Mr Hennessey, considered a rising star, is thought to be too young and Mr Petty, while conversant

with the global debt strategy, may not have sufficiently broad political experience.

And pressure on the United States to produce a candidate quickly to move the debt strategy forward, has also led to speculation that Mr Baker may name a high-level Treasury official to the post.

Mr Richard Darman, the Deputy Treasury Secretary, and Mr David Mulford, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, have been mentioned. Treasury sources say it is unclear whether either would be interested in the job.

The question of political experience, the ability to forge a consensus among member nations and manage relations with the US Congress, has become increasingly important.

Under the US debt initiative, the Bank will assume broad control over the economies of many debtor nations.

Many European and US officials doubt whether a president who decreases the bank's independence by acting as a rubber stamp for the US will earn the respect necessary to carry out these reforms.

## Legal action warning to Distillers

By Jeremy Warner Business Correspondent

Argyll Group has warned the chairman of Distillers, Mr John Connell, of the possibility of legal action if Distillers repeats allegedly misleading statements to discredit Argyll's standing.

The letter came as speculation grew that Guinness may intervene in the increasingly bitter £1.9 billion takeover fight.

Industry sources said that the fast-growing brewing group is seriously considering a counter bid, though stockbroking analysts were sceptical of the company's ability to muster the £2 billion necessary to become a serious contender.

The sources said that Guinness may be considering the move as a "poisoning" tactic which would ensure that Argyll's bid is referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Guinness owns Arthur Bell & Sons, which has nearly a fifth of the British scotch whisky market. Its intervention could force the Government to refer the whole takeover situation, including Argyll's bid.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is expected to give Argyll the go-ahead today or tomorrow after receiving advice from the Office of Fair Trading. Guinness will therefore have to make its intentions known quickly to ensure a reference.

Copies of Argyll's strongly-worded letter has been sent to Kleinwort Benson, Distillers' merchant bank adviser, and the Takeover Panel. In it, Argyll accuses Distillers of not taking requisite care in preparing its advertisements and documents and, in so doing, of not complying with the takeover code.

The letter says: "The code requires accuracy and fair presentation in advertisements and states that the making of a misleading statement is a serious matter."

Argyll is particularly furious about a claim in Distillers' last defence document that various companies now in the Argyll Group had more than once in the past been sued successfully for involvement in the passing off of foreign products as scotch whisky.

The statement failed to make clear that the actions occurred before these companies were owned by the Argyll Group, the letter says. "The strongest action will be taken by Argyll if any such misleading statements are repeated."

## Boesky stake

Mr Ivan Boesky, the New York investor, together with a group of companies he controls, said he held an 8.1 per cent stake in Midcon Corporation. Last week Occidental Petroleum agreed to acquire Midcon for cash and stock in a transaction valued at \$72.38 a share.

## Farm debt level

Government preliminary figures show that US farm debt levelled off in 1985 and some main categories may have declined.

## FNFC declares first dividend since banking crisis in 1974

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

First National Finance Corporation, the biggest victim of the secondary banking crisis a decade ago, has completed its rehabilitation by declaring a dividend of 2.8 pence net per share, its first since 1974.

The group's accounts for the year to October will also show an unqualified auditor's report, after the final repayment of borrowings under the Bank of England's lifeboat support scheme which had once reached £350 million.

The company's results, to be

announced to the Stock Exchange this morning will show a 25 per cent rise in pretax profits from £17.6 million to £22.1 million.

After a charge for advance corporation tax, earnings per share are up from 13.4 to 15.5p fully diluted.

Mr Richard Langdon, the accountant brought in as chairman to nurse the company back to health, says that profits are continuing to rise and are likely to show a further increase for the current year.

Most of the group's profits come from its consumer credit division, which produced £18.4 million against £13.1 million last year.

The results have been brought forward, fuelling speculation that FNFC, now a potentially attractive takeover target for foreign banks or insurance companies, would itself announce an acquisition today. But Mr Wrigley says this will not happen and that, while the group is thinking of acquisitions "at this point we have nothing definite in mind."

## Libya pays \$100m for Italian oil firm

From John Earle, Rome

The Libyan Arab Foreign Bank's purchase of a controlling 70 per cent share in the Tamsol oil refining and distribution company, formerly Amoco's Italian subsidiary, is expected to be announced at a shareholders' meeting in Milan next Monday.

The company was bought from the Americans and renamed Tamsol in 1983 by the Lebanese entrepreneur, Mr

Roger Tamraz, who put up \$63 million (£43 million) and arranged financing for a further \$200 million from Italian banks. But it has operated at a loss, and since last summer has been run by a court-appointed administrator.

The deal will be a second important Italian investment for the Libyans after their 14 per cent holding in Fiat. It will give them access to the Italian

market for their crude through a 5 million tonne a year refinery at Cremona in the Po Valley, and a network of 850 service stations, mostly in northern Italy.

It is understood the Libyans will put up \$100 million for their 70 per cent of Tamsol while Mr Tamraz will retain 10 per cent and Amoco, a holding company registered in Switzerland, will hold 20 per cent.

## IN BRIEF

## Market high in Tokyo

The Nikkei Dow average of share prices on the Tokyo stock exchange rose to a record high close on Saturday, with selective buying of some leading shares in a subdued first session of trading in 1986.

The average made a last-minute gain to 13,136.87, a record high finish but well below an all-time high of 13,183.25 marked in early hours of December 16. Turnover was a thin 120 million shares against a half-day total of 200 million on December 28.

Airlines, electric powers, oils and some internationally popular electricals firmed.

## Kuwait minister sees market revival for Opec

Kuwait (Reuters). - The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which owns two-thirds of world crude reserves, eventually will regain control of the oil market, according to the Kuwaiti Oil Minister, Ali Al-Khalifa Al-Sabah.

"The future belongs to Opec", the Minister, a member of a five-man committee set up by the organization to recommend a new marketing strategy, told the Kuwaiti weekly *Al-Rassalah*.

He blamed non-Opec producers, who have boosted output sharply to take advantage of production cutbacks by the 13 Opec nations, for contributing to the current glut and weak prices.

But Kuwait had secure outlets for its oil. Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves stood at \$22.2 billion at the year end, up \$5.8 billion from a year earlier. The Central Bank said the increase was due to Taiwan's growing trade surplus.

## Car project

Volkswagen of West Germany and the Soviet Union are having talks about a motor engine project. The talks concern the supply of a plant to build between 250,000 and 300,000 Volkswagen engines a year according to the magazine *Der Spiegel*.

## Chinese branch

Standard Chartered Bank has opened a branch in China's Shenzhen special economic zone. China began allowing new branches late in 1985 but Standard Chartered has had a branch in Shanghai since 1858.

## Icahn takes control of TWA board

New York (AP-Dow Jones). - Mr Carl C. Icahn, the US financier and Trans World Airlines have scrapped an agreement for him to buy TWA and entered into a pact under which he controls its board, according to a TWA announcement.

The new arrangement came against a background of serious losses for America's fourth-largest airline, which Mr Icahn had agreed to buy more than three months ago following a protracted takeover battle with Texas Air Corporation.

The announcement revealed that TWA may have lost up to \$140 million (\$97.4 million) last year, double an earlier estimate.

Mr Icahn, who owns 52 per cent of TWA, had offered to buy the rest for \$24 a share (\$19.50 in cash and \$4.50 in securities) under a September agreement, but had trouble obtaining the estimated \$800 million he needed to complete the purchase because of investor concern about TWA's profitability.

Mr Icahn also becomes chairman of the TWA board under the new agreement. Two non-Icahn affiliated members of the board have also resigned, this giving his nominees control. Mr Icahn will raise \$750 million for TWA under the new pact.

The announcement came after officials of TWA's pilots and machinists unions said they had reached agreements on new contracts with Mr Icahn. The contracts offer substantial concessions to improve the airline financially.

## Drop in unemployment forecast by broker

By Our Economics Correspondent

The Government will be able to fight the next election with a small reduction in unemployment from present levels, according to stockbrokers Simon & Coates.

A clear break in the trend of unemployment occurred last April, Mr Gavin Davies, chief UK economist at Simon & Coates, says in its latest bulletin. This was due to an expansion of special employment measures and perhaps more importantly, because employment in "real" jobs has increased as productivity has slowed.

About 200,000 extra jobs are likely to emerge this year, the brokers say, 75,000 of them as a result of the changes in national insurance contributions announced in the last Budget.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week

FT Ind Ord. 1,149.8 (+26.3)

FT All Share 630.80 (+14.70)

FT Govt Securities 82.51 (-0.49)

FT-SE 100 1,428.8 (+30.2)

Bargains 19,440 (+10,222)

Dataseam USM 108.65 (-1.93)

New York Dow Jones 1,549 (+6.20)

Tokyo Nikkei Dow 13,136.87 - Saturday's close (+53.69)

Hong Kong Hang Seng 1,791.23 (+80.85)

Amsterdam 282.8 (+10.5)

Sydney AO 1,020.3 (+23.1)

Frankfurt Commerzbank 2,025.9 (+88.8)

Paris CAC 277.5 (+11.5)

Zurich SKA General 504.70 (+8.7)

## CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

London £: \$1.4386 (+0.002)

DM: \$3.5484 (-0.0028)

Sw Fr: 2.8824 (-0.0096)

FF: 10.9853 (-0.0036)

Yen 261.55 (+1.32)

Index 78.0 (+0.10)

New York \$: £1.4395 (+0.0030)

DM: 2.8805 (-0.0135)

Index 128.1 (-0.2)

ECU 2.061443

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Anglo Nordic Holdings, Cardo Engineering Group, Ellis & Everard, Priest Marlane, F. H. Tomkins.

Finals: none announced.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Asda-MFI Group, Beepak, Hollis Group, Stroud Riley Drummond, TR City of London (second quarter).

Finals: Abbey Panels Investments, M & G Dual Trust, Pericom International, Trilon.

THURSDAY - Interims: Sidney C. Banks, Electronic Rentals Group, Oldacre Holdings, Stewart & Wight, Thom EMI.

Finals: Associated Newspaper Holdings, Daily Mail and General Trust, John Perkins Meats, Valin.

FRIDAY - Interims: Peter Black Holdings.

Finals: Brint Investments.

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# Becker impressive as he strengthens image with win over Wilander

From Richard Evans

West Berlin

Boris Becker retained his Belgian American Young Masters title the hard way at the International Congress Building here yesterday. The score of 6-1, 7-6, 6-0 over Mats Wilander, the world's third ranked player, suggests a victory of some ease for the 18-year-old Wimbledon champion but in fact the manner of his triumph in front of 5,000 adoring fans left his manager, Ion Tiriac, shaking his head in wonderment.

"Maybe he has a masochistic streak," said Tiriac in between sharp exchanges in Romanian with Becker's coach, Gunther Bosch. "He is trying to prove he can beat Wilander from the back court. So far he has not come in behind a single second serve."

The plain fact of the matter was that he did not need to. With the touch of arrogance that will always mark him as a performer of true star quality, Becker decided to use the occasion to overpower Wilander from the base line which, of course, is the Swede's natural domain.

As a result we had a match that saw Wilander win almost as many points from the net as Becker, while the young master entertained the crowd, many of



Becker: performer of three star quality

whom seemed new to the subtleties of the game, with the raking power of his drives off the ground, interspersed with 11 aces.

It was the second time in three weeks that Becker had beaten Wilander indoors.

## Students frustrate top seeds

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

See McCarthy, of Bristol, and Danny Sefton, of Weybridge, the singles titles in the British Junior indoor championships, sponsored by the Prudential Assurance Company, at Queen's Club, London, on Saturday. Both won five matches without conceding a set and Miss McCarthy lost only 15 games.

The tournament was open to players under 18 years of age on December 31, and it does not say much for the older competitors that the champions are both aged 16 and are still at school. In the girls' final, McCarthy, the left-handed top seed who was more overtly aggressive but comparatively midly, Miss McCarthy won 6-3, 6-2 against last year's champion, Wendy Wood, of Sandhurst. Wood had beaten McCarthy in the first round, but McCarthy's record raises the possibility that she may be able to do that.

Sefton consistently modelled in tournaments for years ago, but Miss McCarthy's breakthrough

being seeded. It would not be so bad if it was for incompetence, but the youngsters are doing well.

The LTA hopes to replace the top seed with a new day advantage for the north Midlands, but he has not yet decided whether to accept the job.

## Coaches dismissed

Two former Wimbledon Cup players, Winnie Woodbridge and the American Patti Hogan, are to be dismissed from the LTA's national training staff.

They will lose their part-time jobs next September after four years with Britain's promising under-14 players. Miss Hogan said: "I'm sick at

being sacked. It would not be so bad if it was for incompetence, but the youngsters are doing well."

The LTA hopes to replace the top seed with a new day advantage for the north Midlands, but he has not yet decided whether to accept the job.

## CROSS-COUNTRY Courage in the teeth of a gale

By Pat Swisher

The victories of Roger Hackney and the American Patti Hogan, are to be dismissed from the LTA's national training staff. They will lose their part-time jobs next September after four years with Britain's promising under-14 players. Miss Hogan said: "I'm sick at

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## YACHTING Advantage for Innovator

From John Nicholls, Auckland

Of the seven boats that have now completed the 7,100 mile second leg of the Whitbread round the world race from Cape Town to Auckland, the American Patti Hogan, are to be dismissed from the LTA's national training staff. They will lose their part-time jobs next September after four years with Britain's promising under-14 players. Miss Hogan said: "I'm sick at

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divided, snow bound city is clear. He can win how he pleases, he can win when he is tired and pressured and he can win in a manner that merely strengthens the image he has created for himself in 12 memorable months.

Under the shrewd guidance of Tiriac and Bosch, Becker uses his own natural intelligence to temper the problems his fame brings. There are special problems in Berlin because of the political nature of the city and the fact that Becker has joined the famous Rotweiss club for whom he will play occasional matches this year.

The teenagers stand for hours in the snow outside his hotel and in press conferences he is a command rather than a question: "You must go to East Berlin."

Becker, who has received many fan letters from the other side of the wall, says he will go one day but just now, just now he is busy trying to win the Wimbledon title.

It is demanding and a little exhausting, but he is making a remarkably impressive job of it.

RESULTS: Blue Group: J. Hasek (Czech) 6-3, 7-6, 6-4; B. Becker (West) 6-3, 7-6, 6-4; B. Becker (West) 6-3, 7-6, 6-4; B. Becker (West) 6-3, 7-6, 6-4.

school" while studying at High Wycombe.

His service is not up to much, yet anyway, but the rest of his game is smart and flexible and he reads the rallies with precocious fluency.

Miss McCarthy looked a better athlete and a much sounder match-player than Miss Wood, who strikes the ball well but has been widely criticised for a little too much backspin.

Miss McCarthy won the first set 6-3, 6-2 against last year's champion, Wendy Wood, of Sandhurst. Wood had beaten McCarthy in the first round, but McCarthy's record raises the possibility that she may be able to do that.

Sefton consistently modelled in tournaments for years ago, but Miss McCarthy's breakthrough

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## RACING: IMPRESSIVE MIDNIGHT COUNT HEADS FOR CHEPSTOW'S PERSIAN WAR HURDLE

## Haydock next for Spearing's star

## Ballymilian ready to foil Last Suspect

## Leicester doubt

## Bobsline shows old sparkle

## Course specialists

## Leaders over jumps

## TRAINERS

## JOCKEYS

## NOTTINGHAM

## AMERICAN FOOTBALL

## Dolphins' big catch

## 445 boats are drawn to Bloody Mary

## Chepstow selections

## Nottingham selections

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS  
01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR STUDIES

BRITISH HEART  
FOUNDATION CHAIR  
OF CARDIOVASCULAR  
STUDIES

Applications are invited for the British Heart Foundation Chair of Cardiovascular Studies, vacant upon the retirement of Professor L. D. N. Britton. The Chair, established in 1978 with an endowment from the British Heart Foundation, is in a department which is widely recognised for physiological research and the clinical application of basic cardiovascular science.

Applicants should have an established reputation in cardiovascular research and, preferably, an interest in, and appreciation of, the clinical relationships of such research. For a suitable candidate, the salary will be on the appropriate professional scale.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 105/28. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience and Medical Defence Association, and naming three referees should reach the Registrar no later than 14 March 1986. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

University  
of Reading  
AppointmentsNATIONAL COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP  
OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for the National College Professorship of Food Technology which will become vacant on 1 October 1986.

The University is seeking to appoint a Professor whose principal interests lie within food processing and preservation and who is able to provide academic leadership in that area in particular. Applications from candidates who have experience in, or well-established links with, the food industry will be welcome.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, Room 212, Whiteknights House, The University, P.O. Box 217, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH. The closing date for applications is 31 January 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN  
Trinity CollegeERASMUS SMITH'S  
CHAIR OF MODERN HISTORY  
(1762)

The Erasmus Smith's Chair of Modern History, which carries the Headship of the Department of Modern History, will become vacant on 1 October 1986, following the retirement of Professor K. G. Davies.

Applications are invited from candidates from any branch of Modern History, but candidates with an interest in Modern British, European, American or Commonwealth History will be particularly welcome.

Further particulars may be obtained from: G. H. H. Gilman, Secretary to the College, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

to whom formal application may be made, preferably not later than 15 February 1986.

Southampton  
THE UNIVERSITYLUCAS CHAIR OF  
AEROSPACE SYSTEMS  
ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the Lucas Chair of Aerospace Systems Engineering, newly established in the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, through the generous support of Lucas Aerospace Limited. Applicants should have research interests within the broad field of aerospace systems engineering. Further details may be obtained from: The Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications (two copies) should be sent by 27th January 1986. Please quote reference AJS/85/731.

UMIST  
Department of Computation  
LECTURES IN  
INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Computation Department is expanding its research in the area of large scale information systems. A large number of research positions are available for those with a background in computer science or information systems. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester, M60 1UD. The closing date is 31 January 1986.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY  
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for an 8200 funded Postdoctoral research position (initially for three years) in the Department of Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching activities of the Department and to undertake research in the field of particle physics. Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, Durham University, Leazes Road, Durham, Co. Durham, DH1 1TA. Applications should be sent to the Registrar by 31 January 1986.

King's College  
London (KQC)ALUMNI  
ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the new post within the Academic Registrar's Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the administration of the Department and for the maintenance of the Department's records. Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, King's College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. Applications should be sent to the Registrar by 14th January 1986.

Durham University  
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for an 8200 funded Postdoctoral research position (initially for three years) in the Department of Physics. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching activities of the Department and to undertake research in the field of particle physics. Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, Durham University, Leazes Road, Durham, Co. Durham, DH1 1TA. Applications should be sent to the Registrar by 31 January 1986.

## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career choice

## A bright future in Futures?

Beryl Dixon finds you need to use your own initiative to go into commodities



Farideh Bromfield:  
Head of research

When Farideh Bromfield graduated six years ago, her university careers service could provide only one page of information on careers in commodities. The topic is still not well-covered in careers books.

The commodity firms have hardly been prolific writers of careers material, largely because they began as small family concerns not needing to publicise themselves. The situation has changed: organisations will send careers information on request. This lack of general awareness does, however, help firms to recruit the right staff: those who display initiative in finding out about opportunities and perseverance in following up leads.

Farideh is head of research at E. D. & F. Man, one of the world's leading sugar traders and a firm which also covers "softs" (sugar, coffee, cocoa) and metals. She graduated in economics, took a master's in development economics, saw her first job - as a research analyst - advertised in *The Economist* and eventually moved to her present employer and to head of a team responsible for providing a service to the company's traders and ultimately to clients.

Commodities research is less well established than investment analysis for instance. But with the expansion of commodities trading - firms may deal with as many as 40 different commodities and with many different countries - it has become essential. A research department has to provide an objective analysis of the market, from information, which in Farideh's company is gathered from contacts in all the major trading countries, from traders who pass on information and by calling agents in the producing countries.

Collecting and analysing information is her primary task but it is equally important for Farideh to be a good communicator.

As far as jobs are concerned, Farideh as a graduate is not typical.

Most firms are small. The larger ones have an average of only 150 staff and many believe in catching their employees young and training them but this does vary from firm to firm. Researchers are normally graduates in appropriate disciplines: floor traders, who are often described as needing the talents of a barrow boy usually begin their careers at 16 or 18 and are often burnt out at 30, having made their fortunes and retired or moved to less strenuous work.

Floor traders are the visible people - physically present on the market floor, trading at the tops of their voices, sent by member companies to the relevant exchanges to buy and sell as instructed, but people can't grasp how you can promise to sell before you have actually bought.

London is one of the world's main commodity trading centres, both for physicals, the actual transaction of a physical commodity, and for futures which involve a promise to buy and sell a given quantity at a contractually agreed price at a future date. It is the term futures, says Farideh, that baffles people. She adds: "The Stock Exchange is relatively easy to understand, but people can't grasp how you can promise to sell before you have actually bought."

Further information may be obtained from: G. H. H. Gilman, Secretary to the College, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

to whom formal application may be made, preferably not later than 15 February 1986.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS  
01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774OXFORD UNIVERSITY  
in conjunction with  
BALLIOL COLLEGE  
LECTURESHIP  
IN PHYSICAL  
CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from those working in all branches of physical chemistry and its borders with physics and biology, for a University Lectureship, to be held with a Tutorial Fellowship in Balliol College.

For further particulars of the Lectureship and Fellowship, write to Professor J. S. Rowlinson, Physical Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QZ.

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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK  
Temporary Lectureship

Applications are invited from qualified social workers who are also graduates in other sociology or psychology for a Temporary Lectureship in the School of Social Work, Leicestershire, to be held from September 1986 to August 1987. Applicants should be able to offer teaching in the Theory and Practice of Social Work and in applied aspects of sociology or psychology. Knowledge of statistical and research methods would be an advantage.

Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicestershire LE1 7RH. Applications should be sent to the Registrar by 31 January 1986.

RERIO-WATT UNIVERSITY  
CHAIR IN MECHANICAL  
ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Chair in the Department of Mechanical Engineering from candidates from any branch of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching activities of the Department and to undertake research in the field of mechanical engineering. Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, Rerio-Watt University, 1000 University Avenue, Rerio, WA 1000. Applications should be sent to the Registrar by 31 January 1986.

University of Oxford  
UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP  
IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from candidates with post-doctoral experience, particularly in the field of Memory, Social Psychology or Industrial Psychology, for a University Lectureship in the Department of Psychology, University of Oxford. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching activities of the Department and to undertake research in the field of psychology. Further details may be obtained from: The Registrar, University of Oxford, 1000 University Avenue, Oxford, OX1 1TA. Applications should be sent to the Registrar by 31 January 1986.

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Researchers are usually bright young economics or statistics graduates, but traders have a variety of backgrounds. Academic qualifications are less important than other qualities, and though the companies which recruit graduates can and do take their pick of the brightest, they are not normally interested in the subject studied for a degree. Two of the top traders in one company are in fact graduates in languages and history.

A good floor trader needs skills that do not come with a degree nor even with A levels. "Streetwise" is a definition that crops up frequently as an alternative to "barrow boy".

The essentials are a quick mind, self-confidence, a knack with figures and an instinct for a good buy. Languages can be useful.

French is commonly used in international trading but any language might come in useful at some point. And one of the most important qualities is the ability to thrive under pressure. Rewards for the right people are exceptional. Good traders can earn six figure salaries while still in their twenties and become managing

directors before thirty. Because of the blend of skills required by traders, background is not important.

There is no requirement to have been to the right school or to Oxbridge and a mixture of accents is not unusual on the trading floor.

Like the rest of the City, commodities companies are largely dominated by men. Farideh Bromfield still remembers her first day at work when she walked into an open-plan office occupied by 100 young men in three-piece suits. But she is proof that it does not now have to be a man's world.

Further information: The London Commodities Exchange Company Ltd, 58 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7NE; the Federation of Commodity Associations, Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London EC3M 3HT.

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## EDUCATION

01-837 1326 or 01-837 3774

CARMEL COLLEGE  
BURSAR

The Governors wish to appoint a Bursar with effect from 1 April 1986 (or earlier if possible). Candidates should have appropriate accounting and administrative experience.

Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, Carmel College, Mongewell Park, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 8BT to whom application should be made together with the names and addresses of two referees.

EPSOM COLLEGE  
(with a Royal Medical Foundation)  
SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL

The Council of Epson College will shortly be appointing a Secretary to succeed Squadron Leader W.S. Thompson on his retirement during the second half of 1986.

The Secretary to the Council is responsible for the administrative routine of the governing body of the College and its Committees, the maintenance of the accounts of the medical charity and its related Trusts Funds, case work in connection with the medical and educational charities of the College, investment of College and charitable funds and the supervision of fund raising for the School and the medical charity.

The salary will not be less than £12,000 p.a. and the appointment is pensionable.

Applications forms may be obtained from the Secretary to the Council, Epson College, Epson, Surrey, KT17 4JQ.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES  
01-837 1326 or 01-837 3774

## INSTITUT FRANCAIS

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Evening Courses, Business French and Translation.  
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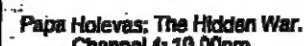
ARE YOU THINKING OF STUDYING  
ART IN ITALY?







**Edited by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle**



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Can credit cards account for latebox losses? Theaters are being hit hard by the credit card companies. When information was printed on only when credit cards were used, theaters were hit hard.

### OPERA & BALLET

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** Covent Garden  
**WILSON & CO. LTD.** Covent Garden  
 Wed 7:00 Dan. Glav. Thurs. 7:00 Dan. Glav.

**SADLER'S WELLS** Theatre, Watlington  
 Wed 7:00 Dan. Glav. Thurs. 7:00 Dan. Glav.

### CONCERTS

**BARBICAN HALL** Barbican Centre  
 Wed 7:00 Dan. Glav. Thurs. 7:00 Dan. Glav.

**ROYAL BALTIC** Theatre, Liverpool  
 Wed 7:00 Dan. Glav. Thurs. 7:00 Dan. Glav.

### THEATRES

**CREDIT CARD** No. 979 6430  
 Theatre, Covent Garden  
 Wed 7:00 Dan. Glav. Thurs. 7:00 Dan. Glav.

**ADOLPH** No. 761-1 or 768-7913/4  
 Wed 7:00 Dan. Glav. Thurs. 7:00 Dan. Glav.

### BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

**ME AND MY GIRL**  
 The Musical  
 Robert Lippman  
 Best Musical of the Year

### BEST ACTRESS OF THE YEAR

**THE DRAGON'S TAIL**  
 The Musical  
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 Best Actress of the Year

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